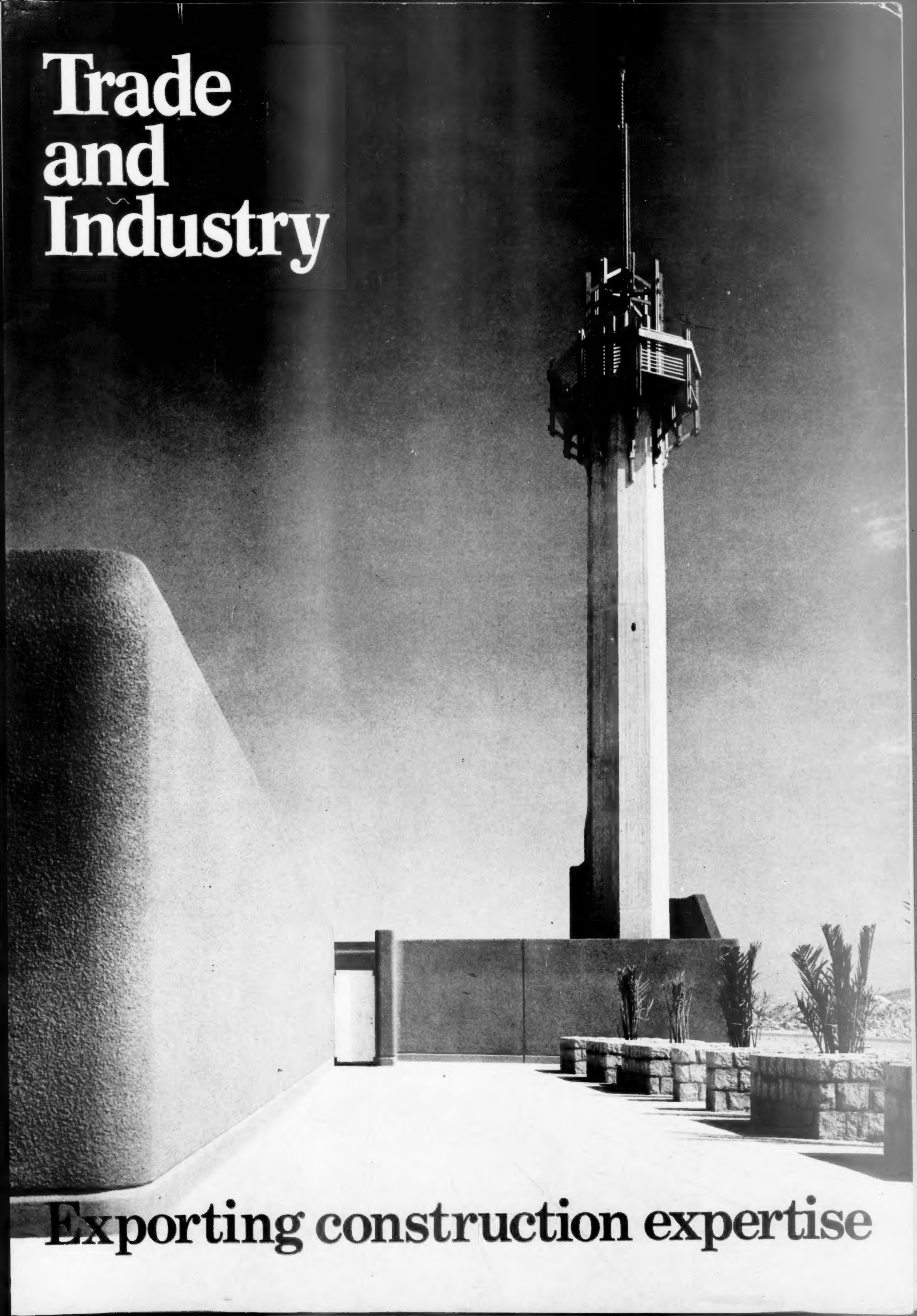


Trade and Industry

2 August [illegible]

Exporting construction expertise

WHEN SECURITY MATTERS

It will pay you to keep in touch with Burndept radio-telephones

Your problems are our business. We're busy – but not too busy to talk to you immediately you contact us. Just part of the Burndept Total Communications Service, built up over 50 years in radio to offer you:

1 The most advanced British equipment – versatile, compact, reliable. Like our BE 443 Personnel Radio-telephone. Three-channel maximum penetration in the 420-470 MHz band. And rugged. We've bounced it off concrete, cooked it, frozen it. So you can trust it. All within a rugged 20 ozs.

2 Expert help in planning your own purpose-built communications system. And we look after all formalities from frequency allocation to mast erection.

3 Follow-up service with skilled national UK coverage.

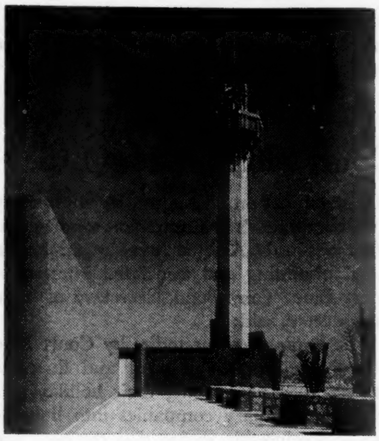
Want to know more?

Get in touch with Burndept now. Just get your secretary to cut out the Burndept symbol from this page, clip it to your business letterhead and post it to us. We will get in touch with you. Fast.

BURNDEPT ELECTRONICS (E.R.) LTD.
St. Fidelis Road, Erith, Kent DA8 1AU. Telephone: Erith 39121 Telex: 896299
Not the biggest–just the best

Trade and Industry

22 August 1974



The minaret of a mosque at Riyadh's new conference centre and hotel, for which the British firm Ove Arup and Partners were the consulting engineers. More details of this project are published in the article 'Overseas construction contracts: the role of consulting engineers, architects and surveyors' on page 374 of this issue.

Trade and Industry
Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal
Volume 16. No. 8.
Pages 361 to 424. 22 August 1974.
Price 10p. Net subscription post inclusive, £7.60
Editorial: Room 437, 1 Victoria St.,
London SW1H 0ET. 01-222 7877
Advertisements: HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House,
Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147
Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569. London SE1.
01-928 6977 ext. 472

© Crown Copyright 1974

Short extracts can be published without specific permission providing that the source is duly acknowledged.

The views expressed in contributions to *Trade and Industry* emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of Her Majesty's Government.

The Government will accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or the service advertised herein have official approval.

Home News

Liquidation of the Court Line Group 362
Court Shipbuilders Ltd. 362
Consultations on future developments at London area airports 363
Progress report on English Industrial Estates Corporation 363
Changes in Assisted Areas 365
Flixborough court of inquiry 365
Two-year extension for Northern Ireland Finance Corporation 366
New VAT publications 366
Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1968: Twenty-one agreements not being investigated 366
Restrictive Trade Practices: Extension of the Legislation to services 367
Price Commission interventions during July 369
Price Commission's in-depth study of eggs 371
Proceedings instituted against Red Rovers (Car Recovery Services) Ltd. 371

Technology News

A RIPPLE at Rathlin O'Birne 372
Large area electro-optically controlled colour switch 372
Computer security 373
New fuel saver for the RB.211 jet engine 373

Government Sales 373

British Overseas Trade Board

Overseas construction contracts: the role of consulting engineers, architects and surveyors 374

BOTB News

Export Award for Smaller Manufacturers 380
Work on National Exhibition Centre 'on schedule' 380
BOTB sponsors major export promotion effort in Brazil 380

Missions and Tours 381

Export Business 382

Exhibitions and Fairs

US buyers see fine jewellery as hedge against inflation 384
Plans well advanced for Shanghai show 384
Interslix in Basle: new dates arranged 384

Trade Information

World invisible trade payments reach $104,555 million 385
Czechoslovakia: foreign trade offices destroyed by fire 385
EGCD provisional results 1973-74: exports insured up 20 per cent 386
ECGD news: Finland: third line of credit 387
Hungary: further £3 m credit 387
Imports of bananas from the Dollar Area 387
Pakistan: closure of commercial post of Lahore 387
India and DPR Korea 387

Tariff and Trade Notices

Anguilla 393, Australia 390, Canada 393,
Honduras 393, Iran 389, Israel 388, Italy 388,
Jamaica 393, Japan 389, Mauritius 389,
New Zealand 391, Nigeria 389, Oman 389,
South Africa 389, Spain 388, Sweden 388

European Community

Reductions in the CCT as a result of GATT negotiations 394
United Kingdom shares of certain EEC tariff quotas 395
Extension of EEC Agreements with Morocco and Tunisia 396

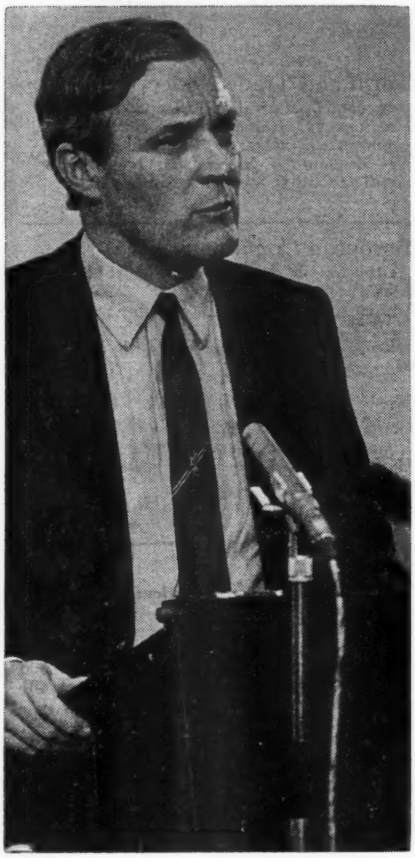
New EC Legislation

Common Agricultural Policy 397
Imports from non-Member States 398
Harmonisation of Legislation – motor vehicles: corrigenda 398
Rules of Competition 398

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators 399
Index of retail prices for July 400
Northern Ireland index of production 400
Steel consumption and stocks in the second quarter of 1974 400
Index of industrial production in June 401
Current account of the UK balance of payments for July 402
Turnover of the motor trades 407
Output prices rose 1½ per cent in July 408
Wholesale price index numbers 408
Domestic furniture deliveries in June 419
Final results of the Census of Distribution for 1971 420
New companies registered 421
Registrations of British, Community and foreign films 422
Cinema admissions and takings in May 422
British Film Fund Agency returns 422
Business Monitor 422
Index to Statistics 423

Home News



Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, introducing the White Paper 'The Regeneration of British Industry' at a press conference in London on 15 August.

'In presenting this policy' said Mr. Benn, 'I want to emphasise its two very practical objectives: first, British industry now needs a sustained re-equipment programme . . . 'The Government has therefore decided to take a new initiative in promoting investment in Britain's manufacturing industry and will itself invest through a new National Enterprise Board.

'Second, Britain must find a constructive way out of the trench warfare between Government, management and working people which is now wasting so much energy and talent. We shall therefore be asking the management, together with workers' representatives in key companies to draw up their strategic forward plans in future together, and to discuss them with Government on a regular basis through a new system of planning agreements

'The establishment of a National Enterprise Board, and the development of planning agreements will be a new Industry Act . . . The Government believes that co-operation on this basis offers the best chance of dealing with our present problems, of making British industry strong and successful; and of encouraging real industrial democracy.' A full report on the White Paper was published in last week's *Trade and Industry*, page 322.

Liquidation of the Court Line Group

Speaking on 16 August, after the announcement the day before that the Court Line Group was going into liquidation, Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, said: 'Our first concern is with those holidaymakers who are abroad who must be very worried and concerned and possibly suffering inconvenience. The first essential is to mount a rescue operation and to assure them that their interests are being looked after.' The Association of British Travel Agents and the Civil Aviation Authority had already set up the rescue operation, he said.

Earlier, the Department of Trade issued the following statement.

The announcement that the Court Line Group are going into liquidation means that special arrangements must now be made to bring back from overseas tourists on holiday with Clarksons, Horizon, 4S, 4S Sports and Airfare. An announcement about these arrangements is being made by the Civil Aviation Authority.

The Department of Trade have been striving over the last few days to find ways and means of avoiding this emergency. The Government had been led to believe by Court Line that the plan announced by the Secretary of State for Industry on 26 June to purchase Court Line Shipbuilders would also provide Court Line's leisure and aviation activities with sufficient liquidity to operate as an on-going concern. This would have enabled them to honour their commitments to holidaymakers, hoteliers and others. The Government, thereupon, initiated an urgent enquiry with the Group and their financial advisers to disentangle the complex structure of its operations. It became steadily more apparent that the Group's leisure and aviation activities had entered into a network of liabilities and commitments which were leading inevitably to insolvency.

The Secretary of State for Trade has conducted intensive discussion with a wide range of interests concerned in the hope that at least the holidays of those concerned before the end of September could be safeguarded; that hoteliers and others overseas would have their contracts honoured and that the Group's other creditors would not thereby be prejudiced. Unhappily, it has become clear that a comprehensive operation of this kind which met the requirements of all the parties involved could not be mounted.

The Government's immediate concern is to ensure that these holidaymakers now abroad are brought home at the end of their holidays and that these are paid for. To this end the Government are co-operating with the Civil Aviation Authority and the Association of British Travel Agents.

The Government have also asked the Civil Aviation Authority and ABTA to explore urgently what can be done for passengers booked with Court Line companies who have not yet left for their holidays.

Court Shipbuilders Ltd.

In a statement on 15 August, re-emphasising the Government's firm intention to safeguard 9,000 jobs in the Assisted Areas by purchasing the shipbuilding and associated interests of Court Line, Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, said:

'The announcement today by Court Line that, for a number of legal and financial reasons, they are placing their holiday and aviation subsidiary companies into liquidation or receivership means that the purchase of the shipbuilding interests cannot be concluded in exactly the manner originally contemplated.

'It is the firm intention of the Government, as I announced on 26 June 1974, to acquire those interests and to take whatever action may be necessary in the immediate future to prevent the liquidation of Court Line Ltd., causing any disruption in the shipyards, shiprepair and engineering facilities owned by its subsidiaries. Discussions have taken place with the companies concerned and their bankers and I can confirm that the necessary steps will be taken to proceed with the purchase of the shipbuilding and associated interests from the liquidator of Court Line and to complete the transaction as soon as possible.'

Statement by Mr. Clinton Davis

The Department of Trade issued the following statement on 19 August on behalf of Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade.

'I had a meeting in my room at the House of Commons on 9 July with two MPs, Brian Sedgemoor and Ivor Clemitson, three members of BALPA and four members of ASTMS. I described the action taken by the Government by reading out the Secretary of State for Industry's statement on 1 July to the House of Commons (*Trade and Industry*, 4 July page 10).

'That statement refers to the fact that the Government as part of its arrangements to purchase Court Line Shipbuilders from Court Line would allow £4 million owed to Court Line Shipbuilders by Court Line to remain with Court Line for a short period and that the National Westminster Bank had agreed to similar arrangements in respect of a further £4 million loan to Court Line by them.

'These were the only references that I made to a figure of £4 million and were in identical terms to those in Mr. Benn's statement in the House. I ended the meeting by undertaking to take note of all the points made by the deputation.'

Consultations on future developments at London area airports

The Department of Trade wrote on 15 August to 125 organisations asking for advice and observations on the way future London area air traffic may be handled following the decision to abandon the building of a third London Airport at Maplin. The Department intends to consider how this traffic might be accommodated at regional airports, both to relieve pressure on the South-East and to help in the development of the regions.

The letter is the first step in a programme of consultations which Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, promised when he announced the Government's decision to abandon Maplin. He said officials would consider the regional possibilities in greater depth.

The Department says that it will welcome advice about airport projects which ought now to be looked at in the light of the Maplin decision. These projects should be those which might make a significant contribution to meeting the London area air traffic demand. This is currently forecast to rise to between 45 and 59 million passengers a year by 1982 and between 73 and 114 million passengers a year by 1990.

The Maplin Review Report outlined some possibilities but was not intended to suggest definite solutions and there may be other possibilities. Advice, comments and observations are therefore welcomed.

The letter has been sent to local authorities, Economic Planning Councils in England, Scotland and Wales, Airport Consultative Committees, Airports with Customs facilities, and other interested bodies.

Progress report on English Industrial Estates Corporation

The English Industrial Estates Corporation's contribution to regional growth in 1973/74 was perhaps: 'the most outstanding in the Corporation's history,' said Horace Heyman, the Corporation's chairman, on 14 August.

Employment on sites developed and administered by the Corporation had increased by over 5,000 to a record total of 130,000.

Factories were allocated to new firms at the rate of one per week. Expansion space of over a million square feet authorised to 44 existing firms, represented an additional employment potential of over 7,000 new jobs.

Mr. Heyman stressed that the task of attracting new tenants to the Assisted Areas, and, perhaps even more important, helping them to grow was a team effort involving among others Government departments, Local Authorities, development councils, professional advisers and out overseas posts.

The Corporation took pride in the role it had played in attracting and retaining new industry by providing, notably through its advance factory programme, buildings of the right type and quality in the most suitable locations. With its continuing 'after sales service' involvement, Mr. Heyman believed that the Corporation had significantly contributed to the success of tenant firms, and thus to the necessary redeployment of labour and the creation of new industrial wealth in the Assisted Areas. On average all advance factories built by the Corporation had already nearly doubled in size.

Mr. Heyman explained that there had been unavoidable delays in fulfilling the advance factory programme, because of serious material shortages, notably of structural steel, and problems of land acquisition. The Corporation was, therefore, able to complete only some 236,000 square feet of new factory space during the year 1973/74, as compared with 414,000 square feet in 1972/73. It is now expected that the backlog of some 600,000 square feet will be completed in the current year. This, together with the smaller but more frequent advance factory programmes now proposed by the Government should do much to restore the balance between demand and supply of new factories available for immediate occupation.

As to the future, Mr. Heyman said that so far, the situation in the Assisted Areas looked promising. Inquiries for factories during the four months to the end of July were, in fact, at a record level of eight per week. Allocations of new factories, together with authorities for extensions, already totalled one third million square feet, giving a further employment potential of 1,500 jobs.

The Queen and Prince Philip on 14 August visited Nigg Bay, north-east Scotland, where Highland One, the world's largest oil production platform was prepared for floating out to British Petroleum's Forties oilfield in the North Sea. The Royal Family toured the specially-excavated Nigg graving dock, which is being flooded to bring the water level up to that of the Cromarty Firth through which the platform will pass on the 200-mile journey to the oilfield. With its massive flotation tanks, Highland One weighs more than 37,000 tonnes – 5,000 tonnes heavier than the first Forties field production platform, Graythorp One, recently placed in position in the North Sea, and more than 10 times heavier than the largest jacket previously built. The £50million structure is 460 ft. high and measures 300 ft. by 250 ft. at the base. It will stand in 416 ft. of water.

A service by the Department of Industry

Small Firms Information Centres

What do you want to know?

Perhaps you're the owner of a small company, and you want to know how to set about improving your stock control.

Or maybe you own a factory and want to put up an advertising sign, but don't know where to apply for planning permission.

Or perhaps you're a manufacturer wanting to check a patent, or to break into a particular export market.

Whatever your business, whatever your problem, we'll tell you where to get the help you need.

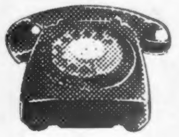
We've thousands of names on our files.

Names of people who can give you advice or information on finance, metrication, industrial relations, technological advances, exporting, diversification, planning, rent, starting a business, industrial design, recruitment, training and hundreds of other business problems.

To contact the Centres either phone (or ask the operator for Freefone and we'll pay for the call). Or telex.

Our services are free, fast and completely confidential.

small firms information centres



Centre	Telephone No.	Freefone Area	Freefone No.	Telex
Birmingham	021-643 3344	West Midlands	4054	337919
Bristol	294546	South West	9910	449650
Cardiff	396116	Wales	1208	497515
Glasgow	041-248 6014	Scotland	846	779334
Leeds	445151	Yorks/Humberside	5361	557687
London	01-828 2384	London & South East	2079	917920
Luton	29215	Eastern	372	826115
Manchester	061-832 5282	North Western	6005	667952
Newcastle	25353	Northern	529	537429
Nottingham	49791	East Midlands	4062	377313

We'll tell you where to get the help you need

Changes in Assisted Areas

An Order creating new Special Development Areas, Development Areas and Intermediate Areas was briefly reported in *Trade and Industry* of 15 August (page 324).

Commenting on these decisions on 13 August, Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, said:

'These changes will bring real help to Merseyside and North West Wales where the unemployment level is unacceptably high. They will help Edinburgh which has been, up till now, the only part of Scotland not classified as a development area and which has seen firms move out to gain the benefits of incentives offered in development areas. It will help Cardiff which has experienced a long term decline in its industrial base. It will help Chesterfield with its history of coal and steel closures and an unemployment level above the surrounding intermediate areas.

'I have thought carefully about the status of North East Wales, particularly against the background of the British Steel Corporation's proposal to end steelmaking at Shotton. I am conducting a full and thorough review of this and other closure proposals and I have decided that it would be wrong at this stage to alter the assisted status of Shotton. But I shall certainly be prepared to reconsider this if in the light of the review it is necessary.

'Although it would be wrong to make frequent and piece-meal changes in the boundaries of assisted areas, which would be unsettling and harmful to the effectiveness of regional policy, I shall keep the situation under review and take action where it is justified.

'These changes, together with the doubling of the Regional Employment Premium announced last month provide further evidence of the Government's determination to bring new jobs to those areas in Britain which most need them by giving confidence to existing enterprises and fresh encouragement to new firms to move into them.'

The Order, called the Assisted Areas Order 1974, is made under the Secretary of State's powers in the Local Employment Act 1972 and the Industry Act 1972.

The effect of the Order as far as Regional Development Grants under Part I of the Industry Act are concerned is that qualifying expenditure in respect of assets provided from 14 August if not defrayed before that date, will be eligible for grant or (in the case of the new SDAs) for grant at the higher rate. Regional Employment Premium will now become payable to employers with manufacturing establishments in Edinburgh and Cardiff. A new Order will be brought forward to remove the new Development Areas from the coverage of the Industrial Development Certificate control and to raise the exemption limit below which Certificates are not required in Chesterfield to 15,000 square feet.

The new Special Development, Development and Intermediate Areas are designated in terms of Employment Exchange Areas; the full list of Areas covered by the Order is set out below.

The Department of Industry publication *Incentives for Industry* describes more fully the various forms of financial assistance available in the different categories of assisted area. Inquiries about assistance should be made to the relevant Department of Industry Regional Office except in the case of the Regional Employment Premium which is administered by the offices of the Department of Employment.

ANNEX: **Assisted Areas to be up-graded** (in terms of Employment Exchange Areas)

Scottish Intermediate Area: from Intermediate to Development Area

Edinburgh
Leith
Portobello

Cardiff: from Intermediate to Development Area

Cardiff
Penarth
Barry
Llantwit Major

(Note: Caerphilly EEA forms part of the Cardiff travel-to-work area but is already part of the Development Area)

North West Wales: from Development to Special Development Area

Blaenau Ffestiniog
Pwllheli
Amlwch
Caernarvon
Bethesda
Porthmadog
Beaumaris
Bangor
Penygroes
Holyhead
Llangefni

Merseyside: from Development to Special Development Area

Liverpool
Bootle
Garston
Neston
Regent Road
Widnes
Bebington
Crosby
Hoylake
Old Swan
Wallasey
Runcorn
Birkenhead
Ellesmere Port
Kirkby
Prescot
Walton
St Helens

Skelmersdale New Town (only that part of the EEA designated as a new town under the Town and Country Planning Acts)

Chesterfield: from Derelict Land Clearance Area to Intermediate Area

Chesterfield
Staveley
Clay Cross
Eckington

Flixborough court of inquiry

The court of inquiry into the explosion at Nypro (UK) Ltd., Flixborough, will start taking evidence on Monday, 9 September at 11.30 a.m. at the Wortley Hotel, Rowland Road, Scunthorpe. The first day's hearings will continue until 5 p.m.

Hearings will continue at the Wortley Hotel until Friday, 13 September. The hearings will last each day from 10.15 a.m. until 4 p.m. The court will re-open on Monday 16 September at Church House, Great Smith Street, London SW1 at 10.15 a.m.

Applications from parties wishing to be represented at the hearings were heard in London on 24 July 1974.

King & Co
Chartered Surveyors
1 Snow Hill, London, EC1
Telephone 01-236 3000 Telex 885485
Manchester · Leeds · Brussels

Industrial and commercial property

Two-year extension for Northern Ireland Finance Corporation

A two-year extension to the life of the Northern Ireland Finance Corporation, whose present three-year mandate ends in March next, has been announced by Stanley Orme, Northern Ireland Minister of State. The Corporation will continue to function broadly in its present form.

Mr. Orme said: 'The extension will allow the Government to consider with the relevant departments in Whitehall the relationship between the Finance Corporation and whatever new financial institutions emerge in Great Britain.'

Referring to the Government's proposed White Paper on the regeneration of British industry, Mr. Orme said: 'There has been much speculation in this context about a new National Enterprise Board. However, without prejudice to what the White Paper has to say about such new institutions, the Northern Ireland Administration has decided that the Province should have its own independent body and we have therefore decided to continue the life of the Corporation.'

The Corporation is a statutory body set up in May 1972 with funds available to it of £50 million. It is empowered to assist companies by means of loans, loan guarantees and equity, subject to the applicant companies meeting certain criteria. Its initial priority was to assist Northern Ireland companies which after some years of disturbances had serious liquidity problems but which, in the longer term, had a valuable contribution to make to the local economy. More recently the emphasis of its work has been to act as a commercially orientated development bank to assist and encourage investment through the growth of existing industry, the attraction of new industry and the provision of venture capital.

Mr. Orme also announced that the Government has further proposals for increasing employment opportunities in the new jobs priority area of West Belfast. A number of additional factory sites will be provided in the area as a result of a decision to double in size the 20-acre Kennedy Way Industrial Estate.

New VAT publications

Two new publications have been issued by Customs and Excise – the third edition of the quarterly *VAT News* and a new VAT Notice.

VAT News No. 3 contains details of all the items which have been zero-rated from 1 June 1974 to give tax relief to the disabled and blind; and, for the benefit of any employers who may have missed the earlier announcement, information about the mileage allowance concession to those who reimburse their employees for purchases of road fuel.

Notice No. 745 (VAT: Preparation for additional rates) gives advice about the changes a taxable person may need to make in his records, accounting and invoicing arrangements in order to be ready to deal with additional rates of VAT at any future date.

The two publications are being distributed together to all VAT registered traders.

Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1968: Twenty-one agreements not being investigated

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has given directions to the Director General of Fair Trading. under Section 9(2) of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1968, discharging him from taking proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court in respect of the 21 agreements listed below.

Number on the register	Parties
460	The Architectural Metalwork Association
467	The National Association of Shopfitters
962	The Federation of Bakers
1418	The Central Electricity Generating Board and the British Pump Manufacturers Association
2622	British Sealed Beams Ltd., Mazda Lamp Company Ltd., the General Electric Company Ltd., and Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd.
3119	Steel Peach & Tozer Ltd., and the Slag Reduction Company Ltd.
3283	The Lamp Section of the Lighting Industry Federation
3473	The British Association of Grain, Seed, Feed and Agricultural Merchants Ltd.
3603	The Big 'N' Cash and Carry Group Ltd.
3644	The Central Electricity Generating Board and the Overhead Transmission Line Contractors' Association
3691	P.G.M.A. (Scotland) Ltd.
3723	Deltec Foods Ltd., and Libby, McNeill and Libby Ltd.
3728	The Central Electricity Generating Board and the Water-Tube Boilermakers' Association
3729	Chester Barrie Ltd., and Turnbull & Asser Ltd.
3742	Reyrolle Parsons Ltd., the Bushing Company Ltd., The General Electric Company Ltd., and Micanite and Insulators Ltd.
3761	The British Water and Effluent Treatment Plant Association
3768	Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd., and Rolls-Royce Motors Holdings Ltd.
3769	The Soap and Detergent Industry Association
3784	The General Electric Company Ltd., and the Plessey Company Ltd.
3794	Richard Klinger Ltd., and Pegler-Hattersley Ltd.
3797	The Central Electricity Generating Board and the Electrical Contractors' Association

Notes

Section 9(2) of the 1968 Act allows the Secretary of State, upon the representation of the Director General, to discharge him from the duty of taking proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court in respect of agreements in which the restrictions are not of such significance as to call for investigation by the Court.

The practical importance of the use of this power is that it shows that registration of an agreement does not lead inevitably to its examination by the Court; if firms therefore make and register agreements in circumstances which do not involve significant restrictions on competition, or are unlikely to damage the interests of the public or other traders, they will be able to continue to operate them.

Directions have now been issued under Section 9 in respect of 155 agreements. Such agreements are available for inspection in the Public Room at the Office of Fair Trading, Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP.

Firms proposing to enter into a registrable agreement or trade associations intending to make a registrable recommendation to their members, may approach the Director General informally for a prior indication of the likelihood of the agreement or recommendation being eventually the subject of a direction under Section 9(2). How clear an indication can be given in any particular case must depend on all the circumstances, including the degree of restriction of competition which is contemplated and the extent to which a full explanation can be made of what is envisaged. But short of a binding promise, which cannot be given, the Director General will be as helpful as he can.

Firms and Associations are reminded that the possibility that an agreement may be dealt with in this manner in no way relieves them of the duty to furnish particulars to the Office of Fair Trading before any restrictions take effect. Otherwise, by virtue of section 7 of the 1968 Act, they will be void and their performance unlawful.

Restrictive Trade Practices
Extension of the legislation to services

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Purpose of notice

The notice below is published by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection (under the provisions of Section III of the Fair Trading Act 1973—referred to as 'The Act' unless otherwise stated) to give an opportunity to associations and individual firms to make representations about the range of restrictive agreements relating to the supply and acquisition of services which the Secretary of State has it in mind to call up for registration with the Office of Fair Trading. The Secretary of State is required by Section III of the Act to take into consideration any representations received within the period stated in the notice. In this case written representations are invited on or before 17 October 1974. This is longer than the minimum period statutorily required because this is the first order under Part X of the Act, and the Secretary of State wishes to ensure that those affected by it have a full opportunity to make their views known.

Effect of order

The effect of the order when it is made will be that parties to restrictive agreements covered by it will be required to register them with the Office of Fair Trading. The Director General of Fair Trading will then consider whether each agreement materially restricts competition or is likely to cause detriment to the public or to any section of it. If not, the Secretary of State can, on a representation from the Director General, give a direction that the agreement should not be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court. Otherwise, the agreement will be investigated in due course by the Court.

Examination by the Restrictive Practices Court

Agreements referred to the Court for investigation are deemed to be contrary to the public interest unless the Court is satisfied that there is justification for the agreement in terms of the public interest in the circumstances of the particular case. Section 21 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956 (as amended by Section 10(1) of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1968 and Section 116(3) of the Fair Trading Act 1973) sets out the various grounds (sometimes known as 'gateways') under which parties to an agreement can present their justification for continuation of an agreement. If the Court decides that an agreement cannot be justified on any of these grounds, the restrictions become void and the Court may make orders prohibiting their continuance or repetition.

Scope of order

The first call-up order proposed will extend the restrictive trade practices legislation to virtually all commercial services. The few exclusions from the scope of the notice below relate mainly to services which are already subject to control or supervision (eg by the Civil Aviation Authority, the Traffic Commissioners, etc).

The procedure required by the Act is that the Secretary of State shall specify in an order, which will be subject to approval by Parliament, the services brought under control; in other words the order will indicate those services between the suppliers of which restrictive agreements are potentially registrable. The order must also designate the services in relation to which the relevant restrictions must be accepted for an agreement to be registrable. (Section 109(3) of the Act provides that the 'professional' services specified in Schedule 4 to the Act may not be designated.)

Registrable agreements

Thus restrictive agreements will become registrable if:

a the parties are, or include, two or more persons who carry on business in the United Kingdom in the supply of services brought under control; and

b the agreements contain relevant restrictions which are accepted by two or more parties and which affect the supply or acquisition of designated services.

The restrictions which will make an agreement registrable ('the relevant restrictions') are those relating to:

a the charges to be made, quoted or paid for designated services supplied, offered or obtained;

b the terms or conditions on or subject to which designated services are to be supplied or obtained;

c the extent (if any) to which, or the scale (if any) on which, designated services are to be made available, supplied or obtained;

d the form or manner in which designated services are to be made available, supplied or obtained;

e the persons or classes of persons for whom or from whom, or the areas or places in or from which, designated services are to be made available or supplied or are to be obtained.

Recommendations by trade associations

The order will apply to agreements or arrangements whether they are made in writing or orally. It is particularly important to note that the order will also apply to restrictive recommendations to their members by associations of persons engaged in the supply of services if the recommendations relate to the matters referred to above. Under the Acts such recommendations are treated as if they were agreements between the members or any class of the members to act accordingly.

Services affected

For the convenience of readers, the broad categories of services to be brought within the scope of the legislation are set out below; *but it must be understood that the list is not exhaustive and any service which is supplied in the course of a business will be subject to the legislation unless specifically exempted.*

Transport services

Road passenger transport (except stage carriage and express carriage services)
Road haulage
Coastal shipping
Port and inland water transport
Ships broking
Freight broking
Shipping and forwarding agents
Travel agency
Tour operating
Flying schools
Motoring schools
Car parks
Furniture removing
Storage
Messenger and porterage services

Insurance and financial services

Banking and bill discounting (except in relation to monetary or credit policy)
Stockbroking and jobbing
Investment companies
Unit and investment trusts
Building societies (except in relation to interest rates)
Finance corporations
Hire purchase and export finance companies
Bill broking
Mortgage broking
Factoring companies
Company promotion
Moneylending

Property services

Land and estate companies
Property investment companies
House and estate agency
Rent-collecting agency
Housing associations

Advertising and market research

Advertising
Bill posting
Market research

Business services

Typewriting and secretarial services
Translating
Employment agency
Computer services

Entertainments, sports and recreations
Cinemas
Theatres
Orchestras and bands
Theatrical agency
Theatre ticket agency
Recording studios
Horse and dog racing
Breeding of animals
Sports grounds
Swimming baths
Skating rinks
Riding schools and stables
Flying and gliding
Dance halls
Dancing schools
Amusement parks and fun fairs
Menageries and zoos
Hiring of bathing huts

Betting and gambling
Bookmaking
Football and racing pools
Amusement arcades
Casinos
Bingo halls

Hotels, etc
Hotels and motels
Holiday camps
Guest houses and boarding houses
Hostels

Hairdressing, etc
Hairdressing
Beauty parlours

Cleaning and maintenance services
Cleaning and maintenance of premises
Laundries
Launderettes
Dyeing and dry cleaning
Chimney sweeping
Window cleaning

Repair services
Equipment servicing
Repairs

Funeral services
Funeral direction
Cemeteries
Crematoria

Photography services
Commercial photography
Developing and printing of films

Procedural stages

The programme for making the proposed order calling up services is as follows:

22 August 1974 – Publication of notice;

17 October 1974 – Expiry of the period in which persons may make representations to the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection;

Consideration of representations by the Secretary of State;

Settling the terms of the order, taking account of representations;

Laying of order in draft before Parliament;

Consideration of draft order by each House of Parliament;

If Parliament approves the draft, the Secretary of State will then make the order.

Until the order comes into force no obligation to register agreements relating to services arises. When the order is made, existing agreements covered by it must be registered with the Office of Fair Trading within three months from the date of operation of the order. Any new agreement covered by the order must be registered before it takes effect and in any case within three months of the date of its making. If this is not done the agreements are void and their performance unlawful; the Director General and persons affected by such agreements may take proceedings against the parties.

RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACTS 1956 TO 1973

Notice by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection

Extension of the legislation to services

1 Section 111(2) of the Fair Trading Act 1973 requires the Secretary of State, before laying before Parliament the draft of an order under Section 107 for applying Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956 to restrictive agreements in the supply and acquisition of services, to publish in such manner as the Secretary of State thinks appropriate a notice describing the classes of services which would be brought under control by the order and the classes of services which would be designated services in relation to the order and specifying a period (not less than 28 days) within which representations with respect to the proposed order may be made to the Secretary of State. In settling the draft to be laid before Parliament the Secretary of State shall take into consideration any such representations received with the specified period.

2 Accordingly, the Secretary of State hereby gives notice that she proposes to make an order which would apply Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956 to restrictive agreements in the supply and acquisition of those services set out below, and that representations with respect to the proposed order should be made to the Secretary of State within the period beginning with the date of this notice and ending with Thursday, 17 October 1974. Representations should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Fair Trading Division, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Room 507, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

3 The proposed order will apply Part I of the Act of 1956 to agreements, whether made before or after the passing of the Fair Trading Act 1973 or the making of the proposed order, which are agreements between two or more persons carrying on business in the United Kingdom in the supply of services described in paragraph 4 below, or between two or more such persons and one or more other parties, being agreements under which restrictions in respect of the matters specified in paragraph 5 below are accepted by two or more parties.

4 The classes of services to be brought under control are all services without exception.

5 The matters referred to in paragraph 3 above are any of the following:

(a) the charges to be made, quoted or paid for designated services supplied, offered or obtained;

(b) the terms or conditions on or subject to which designated services are to be supplied or obtained;

(c) the extent (if any) to which, or the scale (if any) on which, designated services are to be made available, supplied or obtained;

(d) the form or manner in which designated services are to be made available, supplied or obtained;

(e) the persons or classes of persons for whom or from whom, or the areas or places in or from which, designated services are to be made available or supplied or are to be obtained.

6 All services are designated except for those specified in Schedule 4 to the Fair Trading Act 1973.

7 The operation of the order is to be limited, by virtue of Section 110(1) of the Act of 1973, to agreements other than those described in the Schedule hereto.

Schedule

1 An agreement to which the only parties are operators of international sea transport services, and the agreement is in respect of the international carriage of passengers and goods by sea.

2 An agreement to which the only parties are civil airline operators, and the agreement is in respect of services provided wholly or partly in connection with the actual flight of civil aircraft.

3 An agreement to which the only parties are road passenger transport operators, and the agreement is in respect of the provision of stage carriages or express carriages or both. For the purpose of this paragraph 'stage carriage' and 'express carriage' shall have the meanings given to those expressions by Sections 117 and 118 of the Road Traffic Act 1960.

4 An agreement to which the only parties are building societies, and the agreement relates to the rates of interest charged or to be charged for loans made by them or to be adopted in relation to the making of loans. In this paragraph a 'building society' means a society incorporated under the Building Societies Act 1962 (and includes a Northern Ireland building society as defined in section 134 of that Act).

5 An agreement to which the Bank of England is a party and the agreement relates to monetary or credit policy.

6 An agreement to which the only parties are authorised by or under Part II of the Companies Act 1967 (on and after 31 August 1974, by or under Part I of the Insurance Companies Act 1974) or Sections 3 and 4 of the Insurance Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 to carry on insurance business, and the agreement relates to the provision of insurance services.

Price Commission interventions during July

During July the Price Commission reached agreement with 22 distributors in Category II to secure price reductions amounting to £4,655,571 in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits as revealed in their periodic returns. The reductions include nearly £2 million from four timber distributors. In addition a Category II manufacturer agreed to eliminate excess profits of £85,000.

Following their inspections of records kept by enterprises in Category III, the Commission's regional officers have secured agreement with 20 enterprises to make price reductions amounting to £183,442 in order to eliminate excess profits. In addition the regional officers secured a total of 212 individual voluntary price reductions following investigation of complaints about price increases.

During the month the Price Commission rejected 81 pre-notifications of price increases from manufacturing and service companies in Categories I and II. In 41 cases the companies concerned withdrew their pre-notifications of intended increases and in 77 the extent of the increase was reduced by the Commission. See lists attached.

Since the beginning of Stage 3, the Commission has rejected a total of 1,114 pre-notifications and reduced the extent of a further 533; 294 pre-notifications were withdrawn.

Note

The Price Commission can intervene at any time following the receipt of pre-notifications submitted by Category I and II companies, during or after the 28 day period which must elapse before the increases can be implemented. Announcements about price increases occurring after the pre-notification period has expired, where the Commission have not intervened, are the responsibility of the companies imposing them.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Beecham Group	Macleans toothpaste	12.90
Eric Bemrose Ltd.	Printing matter	18.00
Bowaters UK Paper Co. Ltd.	Newsprint	2.11
Wm. Briggs & Sons Ltd.	Bitumen and mastic products	16.08
Brooke Bond Oxo Ltd.	Tea	8.88
Cape Insulation Ltd.	Insulating compositions	10.00
Chance Bros. Ltd.	Glass tubing and tableware	13.00
Crompton Parkinson Ltd.	Fractional HP electric motors	14.81
Dosco Overseas Engineering Ltd.	Machines and spares	11.11 to 11.92
Fibreglass Ltd.	Reinforcement glass fibre products	5.00
Interior and Structural Cleaners Ltd.	Contractual cleaning service	3.37
ITT Consumer Products (UK) Ltd.	Television receivers and audio equipment	11.66
Lyons Catering Supplies Ltd.	Whole range of products	6.90
Milk Marketing Board	Skim/Whey Concentrate 33%	26.00
Thorn Colour Tubes Ltd.	Colour picture tubes	5.85
Category II		
AB Electronic Components Ltd.	Potentiometers, switches, microcircuits aerials and VNS equipment	9.7
Alarm Equipment Supplies Ltd.	Alarm equipment	up to 10.00
Alexander McGavin & Co. Ltd.	Unspecified products	Not quantified
Edgar Allen Foundry Ltd.	Steel castings	8.50
The APV Co. Ltd.	Process plant and equipment	7.00
Armco Ltd.	Small diameter steel tubing	13.83
Armitage Shanks Group Ltd.	Vitreous China Division	3.00
	Fireclay Division	3.00
Bairdtex Ltd.	Terylene sarille for nurses dresses	15.30 to 26.70
Baker Perkins Ltd.	Plant machinery and spare parts	8.55
Barton Conduits Ltd.	Steel tubes and conduit fittings	4.00
T. W. Beach & Sons Ltd.	24 × 11½ oz. Shandy drinks	5.36
	24 × 15½ oz. Shandy drinks	5.02
	24 × 11½ oz. Sparkling drinks	6.12
	24 × 11½ oz. Fruit crushes	3.92
	Mincemeat	39.71
Belling & Co. Ltd.	Meter boards	9.22
British Canners Ltd.	Rhubarb	31.23 to 40.85
British Vita Co. Ltd.	Polymeric compounding	10.11
	Machine hour rate on the polymeric compounding division	9.61
	Polyurethane foam blocks	4.11
	Vitesta products	2.65
BSA Precision Castings Ltd.	Castings	9.70
Burgess Micro Switch Co. Ltd.	Micro switches	11.23
Cam Gears Ltd.	Components for automotive industry	8.50
C. M. Churchouse Ltd. Ever Ready Lighting Division	Electric light fittings	6.00
Cintride Ltd.	Hard metal tips	7.75
	Hard metal inserts	8.10
	Standard hard metal tipped tools	13.30
Coles Cranes Ltd. Service Division	Labour charge	18.31
Coles Cranes Ltd.	Cranes	12.70
Coles Cranes Ltd. Service Division	Van mileage charges	26.87
J. A. Crabtree & Co. Ltd.	Wiring accessories, circuit breakers, control gear	6.67
Data Sciences Int. Ltd.	Computer hours	6.00
L. Dennis & Co. Ltd.	Magenta dyes	53.10
Durham Chemicals	Zinc oxide	20.46
	Zinc dust	63.12
	Precipitated metallic stearates	38.34
	Direct metallic stearates	31.53
	Lead stearate A	31.42
	Plasticisers	55.98
	Zinc sulphate	29.87
Fafnir Bearing Co.	Ball, roller and wide inner ring bearings	9.00
Denys Fisher Toys Ltd.	Toys	4.53
Glow Worm Ltd.	Boilers, gas fires, spare parts	9.69
Grundy Teddington Ltd.	Whole range of products (Metal containers)	12.20
Hall-Thermotank International Ltd. Services Division	Complete range of service and repair work (refrigeration and air conditioning plants)	8.00
Hall-Thermotank Products Ltd.	Refrigeration and air conditioning equipment	9.50 to 10.80
Harris & Sheldon (Display) Ltd.	Shop equipment	5.85
Ralph Hilton Transport Ltd.	Transport and warehousing charges	11.00
C. A. E. C. Howard Ltd.	Lightweight concrete building blocks	14.70
Imperial Coachbuilders (Basildon) Ltd.	Van bodies	7.25
Johnson Brothers	Sanitaryware and sanitaryware accessories	6.20
Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	Barrier theatre drapes	12.80

Company	Product	% increase sought
Kenning Car Hire	Short term car hire	14.12
Kingfisher Ltd.	Classroom furniture	13.30 to 27.05
	Educational stage unit equipment	15.07 to 21.21
Manchester Ship Canal Services Ltd.	Towage services for coastal shipping	20.00
Normalair-Garrett (Holdings) Ltd.	Design manufacture and repair of high precision equipment for aircraft	15.00
North Scotland, Orkney and Shetland Shipping Co. Ltd.	Cargo and passenger shipping services	10.00
Northern Ireland Carpets Ltd.	'Sperrin' range carpet	9.39
Park Royal Porcelain Co. Ltd.	Industrial and electrical ceramics	20.03
The Reo-Stakis Organisation	Apartment rates	7.00
	Food prices	10.00
	Liquor prices	5.00
Ronson Products Ltd.	Electrical products	5.90
Electrical Products Group	Electrical products	5.90
William Ross & Co. Ltd.	Yarn bleaching	29.50
Shaw & McInnes Ltd.	Cast iron pipes and fittings	21.90
The Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co.	High speed steel drill rod	13.10
Spacedyers Ltd.	Evlan yarns	13.00
	Acrylic yarn on commission	15.50
D. C. Thompson & Co. Ltd.	Newspapers and periodicals	3.33
D. M. G. Thorpe Ltd.	Vehicle lamps	13.70
Tower Housewares Ltd.	Cooking utensils and small electrical appliances	6.56
Valor Heating Ltd.	Oil heaters and lamps	7.44
Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co. Ltd. Rectifier Equipment Division	Standard range rectifier sets and equipment	10.00
Westland Helicopters Ltd.	Spare parts for helicopter precision gears	20.52
Weyroc Ltd.	Wood chipboard	7.68
Willeys of Exeter Ltd.	Iron and non ferrous castings	6.00
Wilmot Breedon (Truflo) Ltd.	Commercial ball valves	23.00
Wolvercote Paper Mill	Coated paper	19.12
	Plain paper	19.87

Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
ATV Network Ltd.	Advertising	11.25
Birmingham Aluminium Castings Co.	Castings	3.50
Brooke Bond Oxo Ltd.	Tea	8.88
Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.	Canned seasonal vegetables	44.01
Crosse & Blackwell Division of The Nestle Co. Ltd.	Canned and dehydrated soups	7.20
ICI Ltd. Mond Division	Cereclor	6.52
Johnson Matthey Chemicals Ltd.	Silver manufacturing	0.20
Monsanto Ltd.	Maleic anhydride complex	94.11 + £15.33 per ton
Reckitt & Colman Household Division	Shoe care range	10.16
Schweppes Ltd.	Mineral waters	6.50
	Marmalades	0.20
Tetley Catering	Tea, tea bags and coffee	13.50
Thorn Consumer Electronics Ltd. and TV and Radio Manufacturing Division	Television receivers and audio equipment	8.75
Category II		
Addressograph Multigraph Ltd.	Office machinery and parts	4.50
BBA Group Ltd.	Brake and clutch liners and allied products	9.56
BSA Guns Ltd.	Sporting rifles and related equipment and accessories	8.50 to 20.20
Belling & Co. Ltd.	Meter boards	9.22
Brockhouse Forgings Ltd.	Drop forgings	4.25
Bury & Masco Industries Ltd.	Dawnbury Pile Fabrics	0.85
	Lightweight Acrilan	5.06
	Lightweight Courtelle	7.84
	Heavy Acrilan	7.31
Bowmaker Ltd.	Leasing charges	7.77
Carbodies Ltd.	Motor vehicle bodies	12.90 to 13.20
Carreras Rothmans Ltd.	Cigars	16.07
J. A. Crabtree & Co. Ltd.	Electrical switch accessories	5.94
Data Sciences Int. Ltd.	Computer hours	19.20
Drayton Controls (Engineering) Ltd.	Flexible metal bellows and associated pressure and temperature controls	8.00
	Process control instrumentation, actuator valves and domestic heating controls	10.00
Edgar Allen Foundry Ltd.	Steel castings	8.50
Hollis Bros Ltd.	Kiln drying	25.60
	Range of softwood mouldings	22.35 to 56.22
	Timber turnery, shaping and finishing	3.47 to 51.19
Hollis (London) Ltd.	Softwood mouldings	29.60
Independent Television Publications Ltd.	TV Times	
	Selling price	16.67
	Advertising rates	6.00
	Selling price 'Look In'	20.00
International Alloys Ltd.	Aluminium ingots	16.00
Leeds Autocars Sales and Service Ltd.	Service labour hours	5.80
Thistletex Carpets Ltd.	Tufted carpets	8.00
Trust Motors (Volkswagen) Ltd.	Car and van rental charges	14.97
	Service labour hours	7.14
Uniroyal Ltd. Tyre Division	Tyres – Accessories	6.60
Wellman Bibby Co. Ltd.	Couplings	7.20
Wilmot Breeden (Truflo) Ltd.	Aerospace fabrications	15.62

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Category I			
Albright & Wilson Ltd.	Phosphorous derivatives	4.00+ £49,000 per qtr	0.02
Alcan Aluminium (UK) Ltd.	Primary ingot (3rd party sales)	15.05	0.83
British Transport Hotels Ltd.	Tariff prices for train catering	10.67	4.83
	Tariff prices for station catering	5.48	0.10
	Entire range of hotel services including apartments food and drink	7.07	2.29
Butlers Ltd.	Lighting equipment for motor vehicles (whole range)	11.26	0.26
Carrington Viyella Spinning Division	Yarn	6.95	0.11
Chloride Industrial Batteries Ltd.	Industrial battery-charging equipment	11.60	4.00
Coates Gaymers Ltd.	Cider	4.42	0.69
Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.	Soft drinks	16.90	0.33
Courtaulds Ltd. Viscose Division	Viscose textile yarns	10.80	0.15
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd.	Cheese spread	11.46	0.10
Elida Gibbs Ltd.	Toilet preparations	3.30	0.01
Exors of James Mills Ltd.	Bright steel	3.10	0.19
Feniger & Blackburn Ltd.	Vulcanised slippers	16.52	0.37
Flather Bright Steels Ltd.	Bright steel in drawn, turned or ground condition	4.60	0.90
General Motors Ltd.	Motor vehicle spares (Ac–Delco)	9.76	2.76
Kenwood Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Electric food mixers and attachments, rotary ironers, waste disposal units, relevant spare parts	16.20	0.21
Lucas Aerospace Ltd. Electrical Group	Electrical equipment for aircraft	7.11	0.53
Lucas Aerospace Ltd. Engine Management Group	Hydromechanical and electrical fuel systems for aircraft	7.10	0.04
Lucas Aerospace Ltd. Fabrications Group	Aircraft and aero-engine accessories and equipment	9.02	0.05
Philips Electrical Ltd.	Television components	11.30	1.50
Pilkington Brothers (Flat Glass Division)	Flat Glass	5.40	0.52
Radiation Gas Fires Ltd.	Gas heating appliances	10.77	3.92
Securicor Subsidiary Holdings Ltd.	All security services	5.97	0.21
Smart & Brown Engineers Ltd.	Electrical refrigerators, freezers and relevant spare parts	12.80	0.41
Spillers Foods Ltd.	Dog biscuits and meals	6.87	0.73
Truman Ltd.	Wholesale beer and beer, minerals, food and accommodation in managed Public Houses	3.50	0.08
Trust Houses Forte Catering Ltd.	Catering at motorway service areas	5.85	2.68
Unigate Foods Ltd.	Processing charge for roller drying skim milk powder	61.22	2.86
United Biscuits Ltd.	Biscuits, crisps and processed nuts	12.11	0.18
Category II			
B & R Relays	Electrical relays	16.10	1.58
BBA Group Ltd.	Brake and clutch liners and allied products	13.13	1.41
Black & Decker Ltd.	Home user tools and accessories	12.74	0.79
British Vita Co. Ltd.	Polyester heavy weight fabric	12.02	0.62
	'Terylene' lightweight products	2.52	0.22
British Vita Co. Ltd. Bonded Fibre and Wadding Division	Courtelle automotive products	15.66	2.46
	Polyester lightweight products	10.51	0.91

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
CPC (UK) Ltd.	Glucose, starch, starch-derived and glucose-derived products	£8.36 per tonne	£2.01 per tonne
	Roll dried products	5.61	0.87
John Carr (Doncaster) Ltd.	Joinery products	22.96	2.96
Clifford Motor Components Ltd. Valve Division	Automotive products	14.30	5.30
Dowty Hydraulic Units Ltd.	I S equipment	17.00	0.80
Edbro Ltd.	Hydraulic tipping gears and equipment, metal vehicle bodies	10.00	0.82
The EverReady Co. (GB) Ltd.	Dry Batteries	16.69	0.40
Max Factor Ltd.	Cosmetic and toilet preparations	4.04	0.083
Faire Bros & Co. Ltd.	Woven, braided and knitted narrow fabrics, elastic and rigid	7.20	1.85
Glenville Ltd.	Ice pops	14.178	1.408
James Haigh Ltd.	Dyeing and finishing charges	12.20	0.16
Johnson Wax Ltd.	Pledge	8.30	0.01
	US products	4.30	0.21
	Group of household products	9.50	0.23
LCP Pressings Ltd.	Metal pressings	20.05	2.08
M & G Trailers (Lye) Ltd.	Articulated trailers	12.83	1.22
McKechnie Chemicals Ltd.	Copper powder	9.20	0.036
Metlex Industries Ltd.	Bathroom fittings and furniture	6.53	1.86
Kay Metzeler Ltd.	Textile polyester blocks	7.16	0.12
James North & Sons Ltd.	PVC gloves	8.756	0.001
North Bridge Engineering Co. Ltd.	Automotive components	3.20	1.00
The Observer Ltd. (including the Observer magazine)	Selling price and advertisement rates of the 'Observer'	13.75	0.17
Price Pearson Refractories Ltd.	General purpose firebricks	4.24	0.52
Ransome Hoffman Pollard Ltd.	Ball and Roller bearings	10.00	2.50
Rapid Magnetic Ltd.	Range of magnetic separators	9.50	0.15
Scholl (UK) Ltd.	Knitted goods (Non-hosiery)	13.31	0.01
Spanboard Ltd.	Span board	17.00	3.56
Stanley Tools Ltd.	Hand tools	10,20	1.66
The Steetley Co. Ltd.	Metal powders	8.63	0.24
Storey Bros & Co. Ltd.	50" Stylon 120	11.88	0.54
C F Taylor Holdings Ltd.	Standard products including 'Zwicky' valves, biplex and uniplex filters	5.32	1.24
Thermalite Ltd.	Thermalite building blocks	5.19	0.10
Todd & Duncan Ltd.	Cashmere yarn	4.97	0.19
	Lambswool Type 84	4.00	0.58
USMC International Ltd.	Adhesives, sealants, finishes etc.	10.31	0.01
United Dominions Leasing Ltd.	Ordinary leasing business	44.00	14.45
	Small unit leasing	34.77	14.09
Universal Grinding Wheel	Abrasive wheels	10.30	1.90
Warwick Rim & Sectioning Co. Ltd.	Cold-rolled sections	20.00	0.50
Wellman Gas Engineering Ltd.	Gas conversion—range of products	19.13	6.05
Woodhead Manufacturing Co.	Shock absorbers	4.13	0.84
Woodhead Components	Steel pressings	7.292	1.123

Price Commission's in-depth study of eggs

The Price Commission's Report – The Marketing of Eggs – was published on 15 August (HC 329 HMSO, price 31p). This is the first of the Price Commission's in-depth studies under the Fresh Food Reference to be completed. It sets out the structure of the egg industry and of its costs and prices, especially since 1971.

The Report's main conclusion is that, taking one period with another and over a period of time, margins are not excessive at any stage of egg distribution and there is no evidence that consumers have been, or are currently being, asked to pay unjustifiably high prices. But the market is volatile and there have been and will be again occasions when both prices and margins are too high and lead to strong complaints from consumers. Equally there will be periods when producers are making losses. The present marketing arrangements, which leave both retail prices and producer margins to be determined by the inter-action of supply and demand, mean that fluctuations of this kind in prices and margins are inevitable.

The Report, however, draws attention to a number of features which it considers deserve further consideration by the Government:

1 The continuation of excessively fluctuating prices with their consequent periods of profit and loss for producers, especially small ones, may cause increasingly large numbers of producers to quit egg production, leaving it in a very few hands. A much greater concentration of production may not be in consumers' interests.
2 The influence which packers can have both on retail prices and on prices paid to producers may not always be compatible with the best interests of both consumers and other sectors of the trade.
3 The way in which both packers and retailers can apparently insulate their margins from the effects of changes in supply could lead to increases in cash margins which are not justified by increases in their unavoidable costs.

The Report recognises that retailers generally, especially in shopping centres where there is plenty of competition, accept a relatively low margin on eggs. The Commission do not know whether or not this is always so and propose to pay special attention to this aspect when price monitoring is extended to smaller towns.

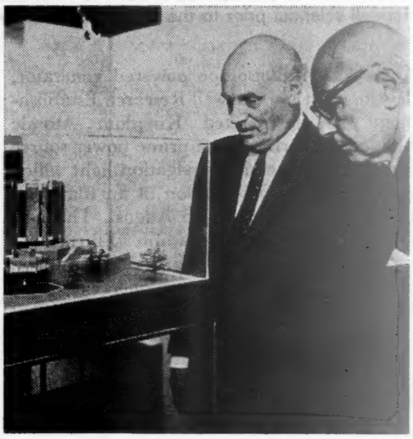
Looking ahead, the Report says that producers have now felt the consequences of the increase in feeding stuff prices and are reacting to this and to the fall in the prices they receive by cutting back production. This could lead to reduced supplies of home-produced eggs by the end of 1974 and retail prices can be expected to increase. It is impossible to quantify the likely fall in supply and its impact on prices: the extent will depend largely on the cumulative effect of the decisions taken by the many small producers in this industry. Their decisions in turn will depend on the extent of the losses they have suffered (which varies between producers selling to packers and those retailing direct) and future movements in feeding stuff prices.

The second part of the Report gives information about the structure of the egg industry and the third part details information about costs and margins.

Proceedings instituted against Red Rovers (Car Recovery Services) Ltd.

The Department of Trade has instituted proceedings against Red Rovers (Car Recovery Services) Ltd. of 47 Oxford Street, Daventry, Northants, under Section 60 of the Companies Act 1967 and under Section 42 of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973. The matter is due to come before Daventry Magistrates on 22 October 1974.

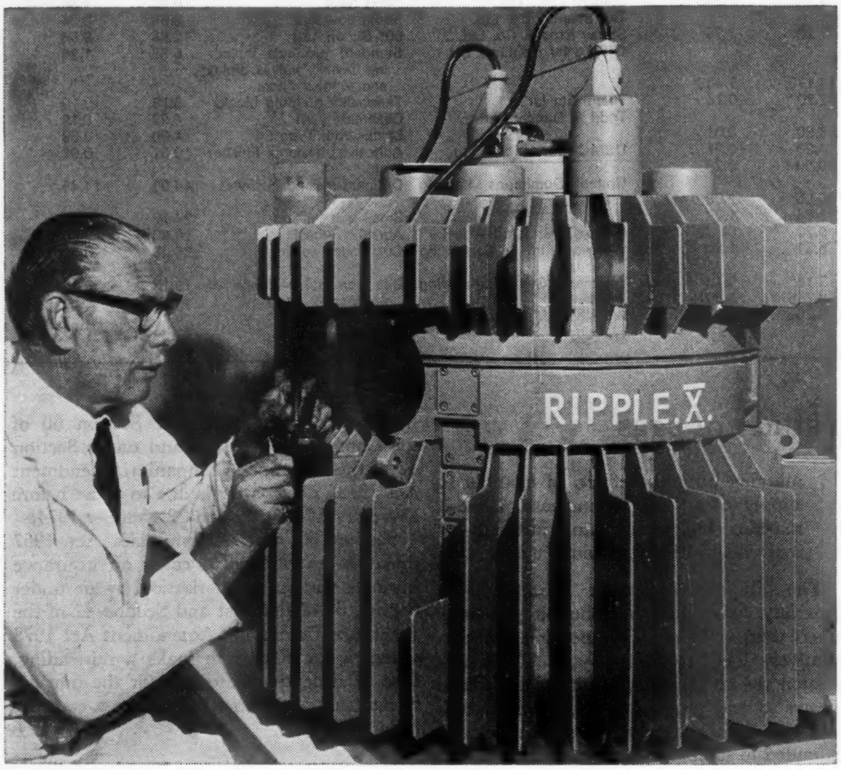
Section 60 of the Companies Act 1967 makes it an offence to carry on insurance business without authorisation by or under Section 61 of that Act and Section 42 of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 makes it an offence to make a misleading, false or deceptive statement for the purpose of inducing a person to enter into a contract of insurance.



Lord Balogh, Minister of State, Department of Energy (right), with R. H. Phillips, Marketing Director, Electricity Council, looking at an exhibit 'Warmth Without Waste', exhibition at the Design Centre, London. The exhibition, which runs until 31 August, has been organised jointly by the Design Council and the Electricity Council and aims to show how to save energy in the home and office. The exhibit in the photograph is the proposed new Reading Town Hall, a building where integrated design principles have been applied.

Technology News

A RIPPLE at Rathlin O'Birne



Adjustments to the RIPPLE X 33-watt radioisotope-powered generator being made by a Harwell scientist prior to the generator's installation at Rathlin O'Birne.

A 33-Watt radioisotope powered generator, developed at the Harwell Research Establishment of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, is the prime power source for a new unattended navigation light which was brought into operation at an island off the Donegal coast, on 15 August. The new light, at the island of Rathlin O'Birne, has replaced an existing manned installation operated by the Commissioners of Irish Lights. It is believed that this is the largest radioisotope powered light in use.

The power source for the light is one of the RIPPLE (Radioisotope Powered Prolonged Life Equipment) series of thermo-electric generators developed at Harwell. In such generators a part of the heat produced by the absorption of radiation emitted by a radioisotope source is converted to electricity. This maintains continuous charging of batteries, which in turn provide power for the light and its rotating and telemetering equipment.

Generators in the power range 100 milliWatts to 60 Watts can be designed. The life of the installation is a minimum of 10 years, after which time the power output of the generator will be down to 25 watts. The optical system for the new light was designed by the research and development section of Trinity House, working on behalf of the lighthouse authorities, and built by AGA (UK) Ltd., of Brentford. The light is visible in service for 22 miles.

The radioisotope source used is strontium 90, in its virtually insoluble titanate form. The source is doubly encapsulated within two high integrity hermetically sealed vessels, which are themselves contained in a robust, almost impregnable biological shielding. The generators comply with the provisions of relevant national and international safety regulations for such devices.

Isotopic thermo-electric generators are most suitable where the requirement is for a reliable, comparatively small power output over a very long, unattended life. Typical potential applications, apart from marine navigation lights, include microwave and cable repeaters, automatic weather stations and other, remotely situated unattended equipment.

Commercial inquiries: Mr. E. R. Wiblin, AERE, Harwell, Didcot, Oxfordshire OX11 0RA (telephone 0235 4141, extension 3128).

Large area electro-optically controlled colour switch

An electro-optically controlled large area colour switch making use of ordinary commercially available thin birefringent sheet, such as cellophane, in conjunction with a liquid crystal cell has been developed by the Industrial Applications Unit of the Royal Radar Establishment at Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

Multi colour changes can be achieved, which makes the system suitable for incorporation in the kaleidoscope sound and light devices which are currently often heard and seen in discotheques and other places of public entertainment. Theatrical lighting is another possible use for the system in the sphere of entertainment, but there are many potential applications for such colour switches. They can be used in the colour control of electro-luminescent panels, reflective and transmissive coloured numeric displays, mimic diagrams having switched colours and photographic colour printing operations. A two-colour display having high brightness and resolution may be obtained when a colour switch is placed in front of a monochrome cathode ray tube and switched sufficiently rapidly in synchronism with sequential frames of different monochrome information, so that the succession of frames is integrated by the eye. With more complex switches, multicolour displays can be produced from a monochrome cathode ray tube.

With this system white light is passed through a linear polariser, then through the thin, colourless birefringent sheet and finally through an analysing linear polariser, the colour being achieved by a 'spectrum effect' on the birefringent sheet. The colours are most vivid when the optic axis of the birefringent layer makes an angle of $\pm \pi/4$ with the transmission axis of the polariser and analyser.

Rotation of the analyser from $+\pi/4$ through 0° to $-\pi/4$ gives desaturation of the original colour and then resaturation to the complementary colour. The effect of rotating the analyser can be achieved by introducing a liquid crystal cell of the twisted nematic type between the initial linear polariser and the birefringent sheet. The cell then acts as a polarisation switch which produces a colour change on application of the correct voltage.

Rapid 'turn on' and 'turn off' times can be achieved by using material with variable dielectric anisotropy in the twisted nematic cell and a two frequency switching technique. This enables the colour filter to be switched from one colour to its complement at rates in excess of 25 Hz.

The colours are due solely to the birefringent sheet and colour uniformity of the device is determined by the thickness uniformity of the sheet. It is the thickness uniformity of the sheet which largely governs the possible size of the area of illumination, variations in thickness tending to cause modulation. The Royal Radar Establishment has successfully worked up to areas of 25 cm × 25 cm.

Multicolour filters allowing the switching of four or more colours have been produced.

Reflective versions of the colour switch can also be produced by replacing the final analyser by a mirror of diffuse metallic reflector, the polariser then also performing the function of the analyser.

Various aspects of the devices are the subject of patent applications.

Information: Industrial Applications Units, Procurement Executive, Ministry of Defence, Royal Radar Establishment, St. Andrews Road, Malvern, Worcs. WR14 3PS. (tel. Malvern (06 845) 2733, ext, 2762).

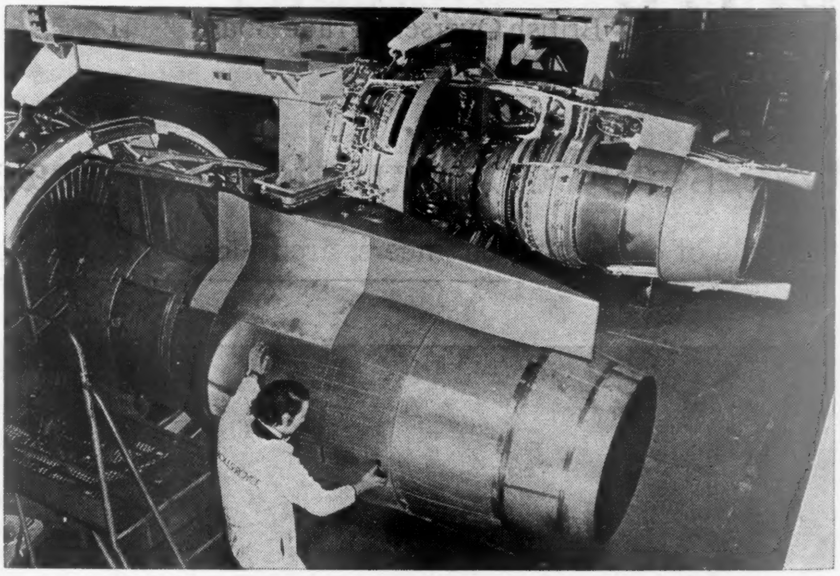
Computer security

The complete proceedings, including the discussion sessions, of the international conference on computer security held in Amsterdam in February by the National Computing Centre, of Manchester, and IAG, have been published in a 218-page paperback.

Copies of the book, entitled *Computer Security* '74 (£8), are available from technical bookshops or direct from: David and Charles (NCC Publications), South Devon House, Railway Station, Newton Abbot, Devon.

The papers reproduced in the book cover the following subjects: computer security system at AG Belgium; a comprehensive picture of the reasons for security; a systematic approach to data security; data controls – considerations on computer security; systems security and development; data communication and terminals; security in the time-sharing bureau; EDP security scheme and planning for horizons; personnel security; the problems and responsibilities of the DP manager; the insurance market; risk management; user and public attitudes to security – findings of the NCC survey; and cost effective security.

New fuel-saver for the RB.211 jet engine



Production deliveries began last week of a new RB.211 jet engine afterbody which reduces the cruise fuel consumption of Lockheed TriStar airliners by at least 1.5 per cent.
The new 11° afterbody developed by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. improves the airflow over the rear of the RB.211 engine and also reduces aircraft drag. In addition to reduced fuel consumption and increased range/payload, the new afterbody also gives savings in weight and maintenance costs. The afterbody will be standard equipment for future deliveries of the 42,000-lb. thrust RB.211-22B engines and will also be installed on the 368 engines already delivered with the earlier standard of afterbody. An engine with the new 11° afterbody is shown in the foreground of this picture, while behind is an RB.211 with hot-stream spoiler doors, which have been eliminated in the latest version.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

29 August 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot., RAOC, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton-upon-Trent DE14 1HD. (Tel. 0283 46657).

The lots on offer include a Grimston double wheel grinder, a Wadkin cross cut and trenching machine, a Swift-Summerskill planing machine, a Herbert Capstan lathe, grinding machines, a Maiden screwing machine and Harober yarn winding machines. A Bedford dropside truck, petrol and diesel engines, MT spares, MT tyres, jacks, hoists, aircraft spares, hand tools, batteries, electrical test equipment, rubber and plastic hoses, roller conveyors, carpenters benches, trolleys, pumps, metal cylinders, packing pieces, fibreglass insulation, cardboard carton flats, respirator spares, national time clocks and wall clocks and many other items of miscellaneous stores. Also greatcoats, blouses, footwear and other Service clothing.

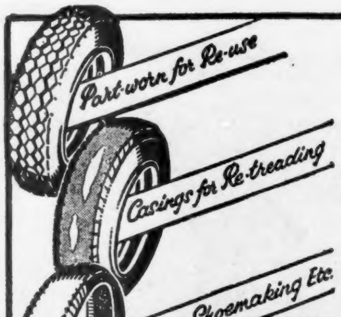
5 September 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester, Hants.

Auctioneers: Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants, PO16 7AX (Tel. 03292-4211).

The lots on offer include 50 machine tools of various makes and types, Coles 19 ton mobile crane, Leyland 6 × 6 30 ton tractors, Scammell 6 × 6 20 ton recovery tractor, Thornycroft recovery tractor, air compressors, binoculars, MT spares and jerricans. A quantity of approx. 3,000 cylindrical plywood containers 4 ft. 6 in. × 2 ft. 3 in. diameter, various items of kitchen equipment, paint, pallets, scrap metal, hand tools, tyres. Blankets, boots, bedspreads, carpets, greatcoats, jerseys, raincoats, sleeping bags, tentage and other textiles. 200 lots of furniture which include bureaux, chairs, chests, tables, wardrobes, etc.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc. are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).



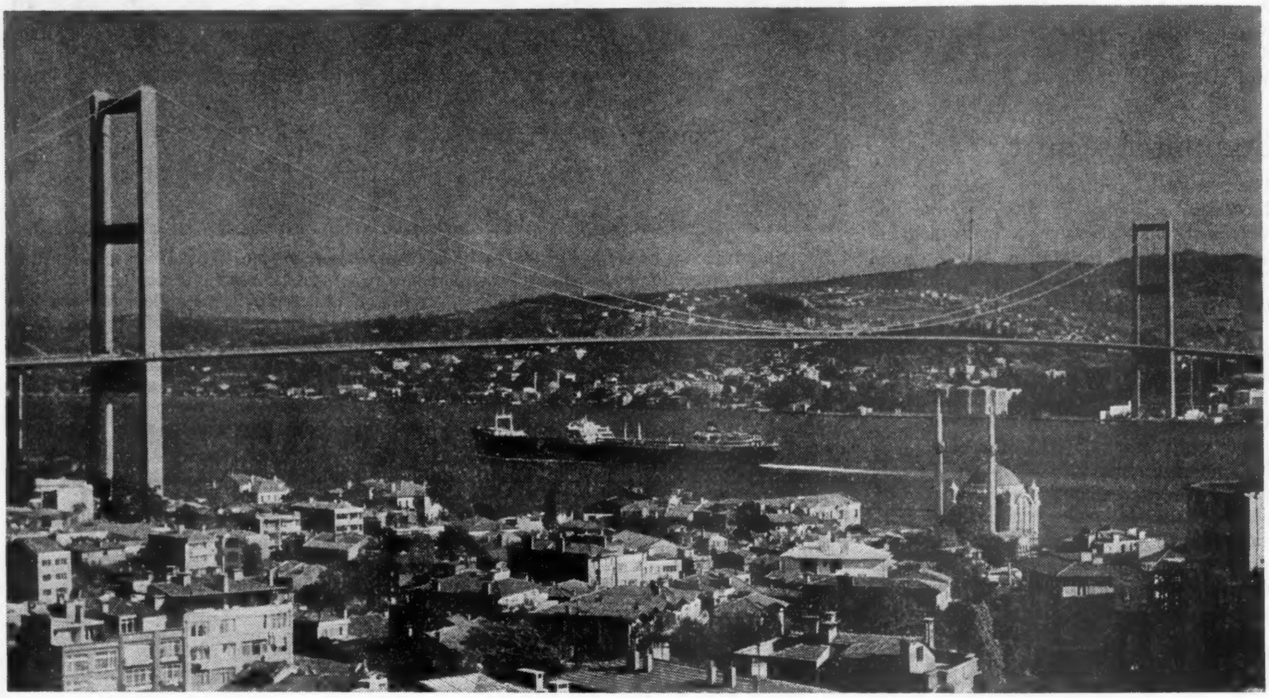
TYRES
and
Graded Waste Rubber
and raw materials
for the
Rubber Industry
World Wide Exporters

WILLIAM TYZACK
(TYRE SALES) LTD.
FIRST AVENUE
EDMONTON, LONDON, N.18 3PJ
TEL: 01-807 2150

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

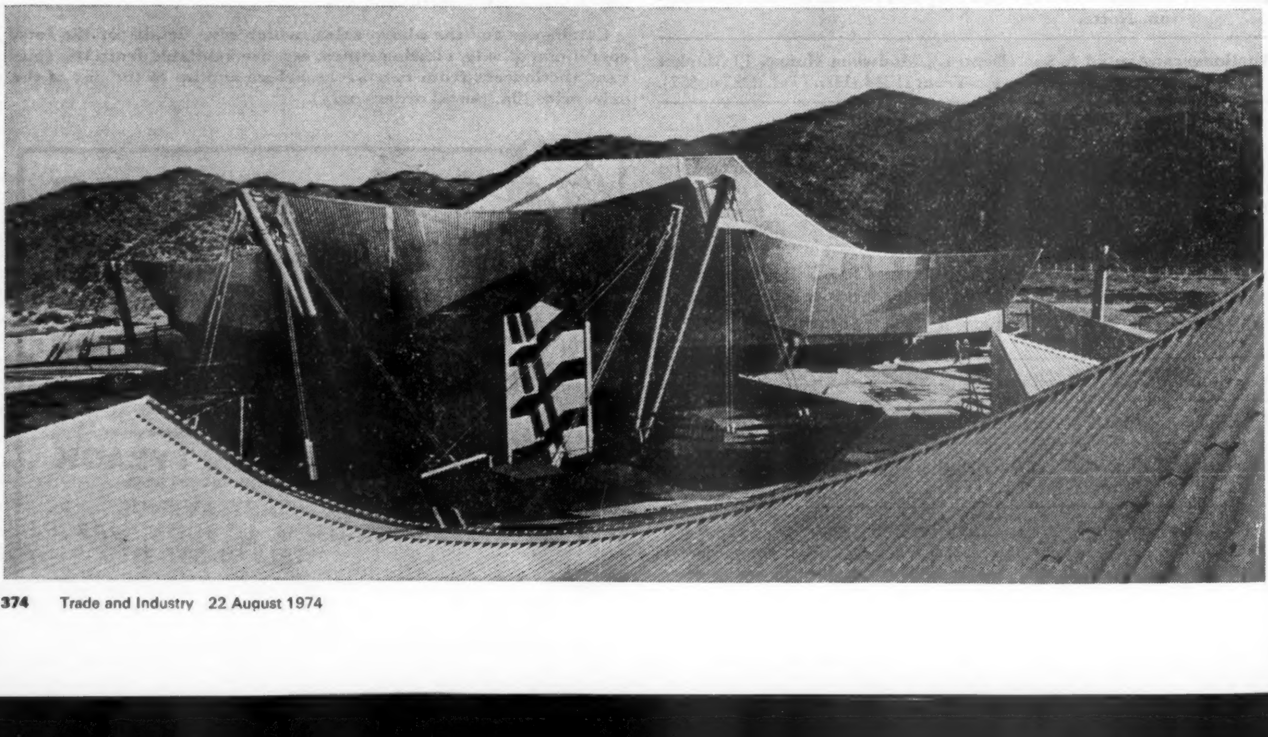
Overseas construction contracts

The role of consulting engineers, architects and surveyors



The six-lane Bosporus suspension bridge designed by Freeman Fox and Partners and linking the European and Asian parts of the Republic of Turkey.

Auditorium exterior of the Conference Centre and hotel complex at Mecca, Saudi Arabia.



An article on the overseas activities of British construction contractors during the latest full financial year will, as previously, be contributed by the Department of the Environment and will be published later in the year. In this issue the three main professional organisations have each contributed separate articles on their overseas activities, with a view to stressing the vital role of consultants in earning overseas currency.

1. Consulting engineers

A report by the Association of Consulting Engineers

It is the diversity of work undertaken by members of the Association of Consulting Engineers universally which once again astonishes the mind. The pages of their current annual brochure on the work put in the hands of their members* reflect how highly the world esteems the skill and professional integrity of British consulting engineers.

The value of this work in hand distributed over 135 different countries, amounted to £4,225 million at the beginning of 1974 and it is estimated that their share of UK invisible earnings overseas in 1973 totalled some £58 million.

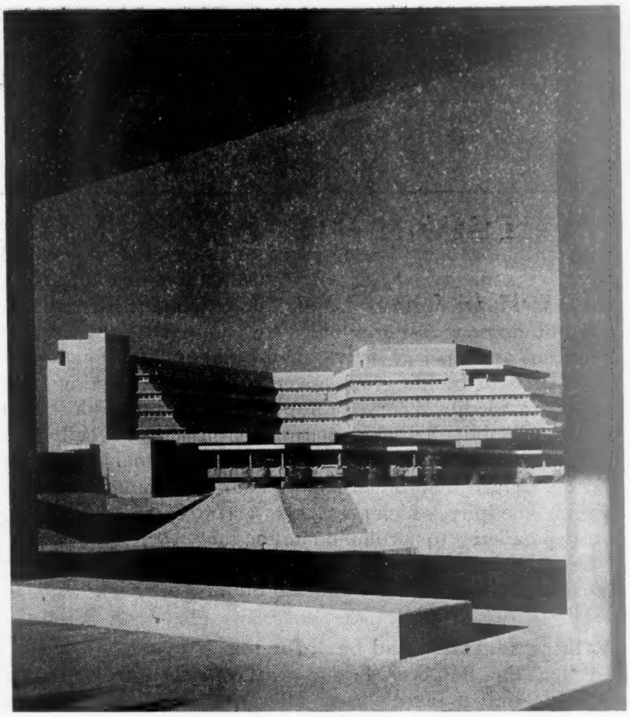
British consulting engineers work as independent professionals and therefore have no ties with national contracting or manufacturing interests. They are inevitably in a position of great responsibility for initiating opportunities for other forms of enterprise worldwide. Here are a number of background stories which illustrate the variety of those capital works; the selection, although taken at random from the 2,000 entries in the book, may be regarded as typical of the way consulting engineers are doing a bit of everything practically everywhere – besides the United Kingdom.

Water for Hong Kong

Since the Second World War, Hong Kong has undergone a progressive change of character from what was virtually an entrepot centre into a thriving industrial and increasingly populated community. In the intervening years the immigration rate from China has been startling with a consequential burden on the essential services for a population of more than 4,000,000 that was only 600,000 in 1945.

Water supply is crucial and in 1971 the Government of Hong Kong appointed Binnie & Partners as consultants for the design and manufacturing stages of a plant to provide 40 million gallons daily of desalted sea water for potable purposes. Binnie & Partners had previously reported upon the introduction of desalting plant to provide additional fresh water supplies and had selected and supervised the installation and operation of a pilot plant to establish certain design parameters.

Design of the Lok On Pai desalter began in August 1971 and the contracts were let in March 1973. The plant is designed to start delivering distilled water early in 1975 and all six of the evaporators are programmed to be in service by 1976. The site complex is capable of ultimate development to 60 million gallons daily with the addition of three more evaporators and boilers. In each evaporator sea water is heated under pressure to 127°C and passed through a series of 28 inter-connected chambers at successively reduced pressures. The hot brine boils in each chamber and the steam is passed through a vapour separator and condenses in tubes arranged crosswise through which the incoming sea water is passing. The development of the process has been complicated by the unusual nature of the sea water in Hong Kong. For six months in every year, the Pearl River is in spate and the salinity of the sea water at the intake site is considerably reduced. This affects the level of anti-scale treatment which must therefore be variable.



The Conference Centre and Hotel at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. A view of the 200 bedroom hotel from the conference centre. Consulting engineers for the project were Ove Arup and Partners.

Nigeria – ports, sewerage and telephones

Sea traffic at present has to queue up to get into Nigeria's major port at Apapa, Lagos. The port is to be considerably expanded to cater for the increasing number of ships and John H. Haiste & Partners have been commissioned to rehabilitate and modernise the slipway. They have already supervised the preliminary work on clearing the site and for constructing a concrete capped sheet piled entrance channel. The proposals for the completed slipway include new power winches and cradles for main and side slipping on both sides, the provision of two tower cranes and service points for both AC and DC electricity supplies at two voltages, besides water and compressed air.

John H. Haiste & Partners have also been commissioned recently to carry out similar reconstruction and rehabilitation work to uprate a 200 ton slipway at Lagos for 500-ton vessels of the Nigerian Navy.

The need to enlarge the port facilities of Lagos is symptomatic of the growth in the city's population which has risen from 50,000, at the turn of the century, to 1 million today. Over this period sewage disposal has been effected by emptying it into the Lagos Lagoon. To improve matters the City Council appointed Ward Ashcroft & Parkman and their report recommended aeration lagoons which would also serve as a treatment stage for a future sewerage system. The lack of a suitable site was overcome by using hydraulic sand-fill to raise a submerged area to some 10 ft. above high tide and the lagoons, each 180 ft. square by 10 ft. deep, were hollowed out. The lagoons were lined with rubber membrane covered with a sand and concrete protective layer. The outside embankment slopes of the filled area were made secure against erosion with a sand bitumen mixture.

The rapid expansion of Nigeria has meant that Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited have outgrown both their existing buildings – the original block which dates back to the 1890s and the second building put up in the 1960s. To meet the company's growing needs a new multi-million pound development, Necom House, is planned which will become the communications headquarters for the country connected directly via microwave link with the satellite station at Lanlate about 100 miles north of Lagos. The development comprises two buildings, a 28-storey office tower topped by a circular spire and an adjacent seven-storey building. The four lower levels of both buildings are given over to car parking with access provided by a curved ramp. The seven-storey block also houses a public hall for international telephone calls and cables, a bank, a canteen for 400, the International Telephone Switch Centre and other facilities for the communications system. The spire, which rises from the core of the tower block, has two galleries to accommodate the microwave dish aerials.

---

* 'Overseas work entrusted to Members during 1973' – published by the Association of Consulting Engineers at £2.50.

Oscar Faber & Partners are consulting engineers for the foundations, the structure and the building services.

Walking to Asia – and back for tea

When the Bosporus Bridge was conceived it is hardly probable that a place for an afternoon stroll would be its first purpose. But such was to be. On the day this great bridge was opened it is estimated that a quarter of a million people walked over it. This meant that at one time it was carrying some 100,000 people – or as many as attend a Wembley Cup Final. An exacting test so early in its life.

The European and Asian parts of the Republic of Turkey have been linked by this great six-lane suspension bridge across the Bosporus. The site had been located on the line of a proposed peripheral highway round Istanbul and earlier post-war investigations had suggested that the economic solution would comprise a main span of some 900 m. with the towers on massive piers founded in about 30 m. of water – a hazardous, time-consuming and expensive operation by any standard. On their appointment in 1968 to prepare the design for the bridge, Freeman Fox & Partners recommended that, by use of the innovations in suspension bridge design they had introduced in the Severn Bridge, completed in 1966, a longer main span, with towers on dry land, should be both cheaper and quicker to build. The final design embodied a main span of 1,074 m., the fourth longest in the world, and, as the four tenders submitted showed, gave promise of a reduction of about 1½ years (5 years down to 3½).

In the event the bridge, with its toll collection and traffic control systems, was indeed completed in 3½ years and opened on 30 October 1973 as part of the 50th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Republic of Turkey. Although the Peripheral Highway is still not complete, an average of more than 27,000 vehicles are already using the bridge daily. At this rate toll revenue would equal the cost of the bridge within three years.

Multi-discipline firms

The diversity of consulting engineers' work has already been mentioned. A number of the Association's Member firms are of a diverse capability in themselves. In Oman, for instance, Sir William Halcrow & Partners are building for their client, HM Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, a wide variety of services which has led not only to the creation of a major deep water port, Port Qaboos (which is to be opened ceremoniously by His Majesty later this year), but also two very different projects related to the Sultan's policy of recycling a significant proportion of his rising national product to create essential infrastructures, improved communications and develop social and educational facilities simultaneously.

The same firm were appointed by the Dhofar Development Department to study the province's water resources, initiate an irrigation scheme, advise on agricultural development and in particular to design and supervise the construction of a new regional centre comprising municipal buildings, Government housing, a hospital, offices, besides the necessary roads and water supply. The same contract covered several day schools for boys and a boarding school for girls, the latter being of particular interest since previously there had existed no State education for women in Oman.

Other multi-disciplined projects are in the hands of the firm of Parsons Brown for the Aga Khan Hospital in Karachi, Pakistan, and the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. For the Karachi project the firm are responsible as civil, structural, electrical and mechanical services consultants for a 673-bed hospital which incorporates the most sophisticated environmental control systems possible within the severe economic conditions existing in Pakistan. The design incorporates four sub-stations giving a nominal working voltage of 415V/240V transformed down from a high voltage supply. A standby system utilising dual fuel engines will enable the essential services to function should there be a mains failure. The King Faisal Specialist Hospital at Riyadh is constructed on a 90-acre site on the northern outskirts of Riyadh and part of the Royal Palace grounds. It caters initially for 240 beds in single, fully air-conditioned rooms, each with shower and WC en suite.

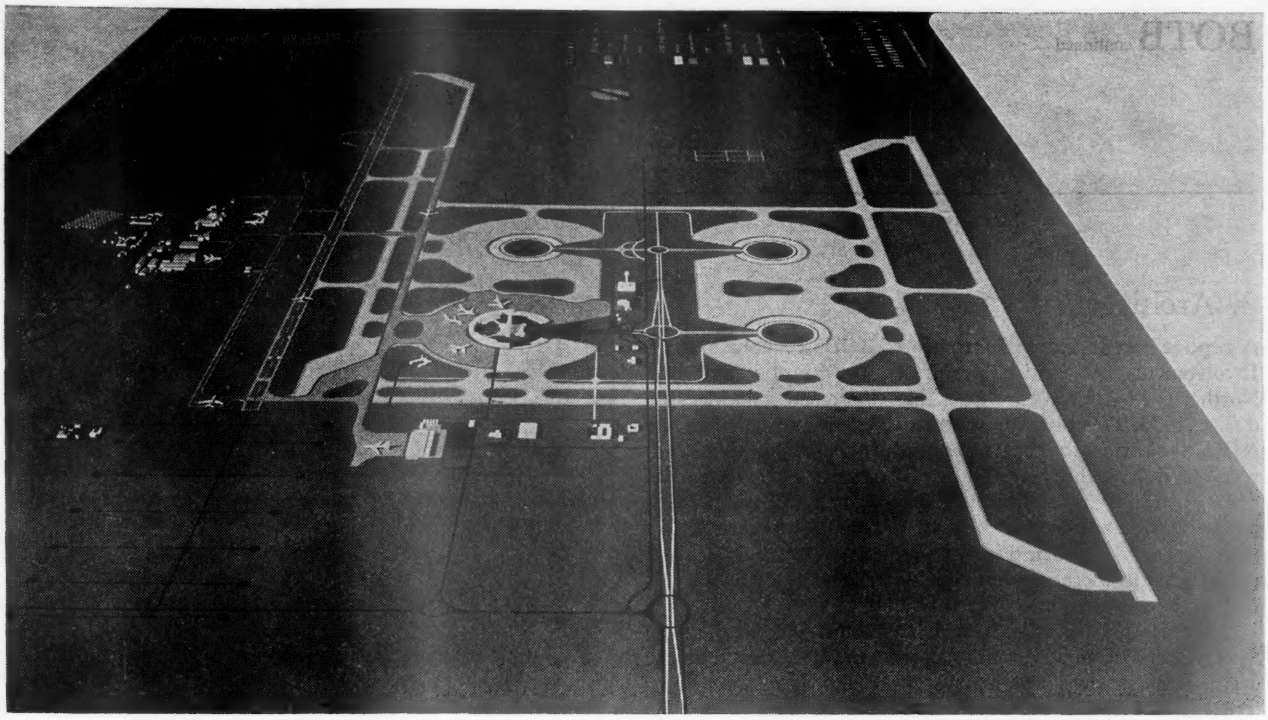
Another interesting development at Riyadh is the outcome of an architectural competition for the design of a conference centre there, which has been put in the hands of Ove Arup & Partners. The brief was for a conference centre with a 1,500-seat auditorium, three seminar rooms, generous floor spaces and ancillary offices besides a 200-bedroom hotel with restaurant, reception and service areas. This project is almost classical in style with high quality concrete finishes and a large structural steel space frame over the main auditorium. The Government of Saudi Arabia also commissioned the same firm for another conference centre at Mecca. For this project the German architects invited Ove Arup & Partners to join them as consulting engineers. The Mecca Centre is a complex of low rise free form buildings grouped round the conference oasis and hotel oasis. The project is unified by a system of hanging cable rooves with the oasis covered only by open wooden lattice stone breakers rather than the solid rooves over the rest of the centre. The Government wanted buildings of architectural distinction that would establish new standards of workmanship within the Kingdom. Both projects have been extremely challenging and each is worth about £14 million which reflects their scale. Both of them will be opened in 1974.

Airports

Currently Sir Frederick Snow (International) Ltd. are particularly concerned with airports. The largest of these is a rehabilitation programme for the Republic of Zaire. The contract, which is the largest ever awarded to a British company by Zaire, covered nine airports and includes the extension and re-building of runways and taxiways, the improvement and construction of airport buildings and the supply and installation of airfield lighting, navigational aids, besides control and communications equipment.

Other recent appointments for the same firm have involved consultancy services at Manila and Katmandu Airports, on behalf of the Asian Development Bank and planning studies for Belize Airport and a new air-strip at Belmopan in British Honduras on behalf of the Overseas Development Administration.

The photograph on page 377 shows the model of the new Nairobi International Airport at present under construction



Model of the new Nairobi Airport at present under construction in Kenya, the responsibility of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

in Kenya and the responsibility of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners. Phase 1 of the development includes a circular passenger terminal, designed to accept the maximum number of aircraft while minimising delay and inconvenience to passengers. Three further similar terminal buildings can be added in later phases of the project. At the bottom of the picture can be seen the new freight terminal also forming part of Phase 1 which has a total estimated cost of £14 million and is due for completion in 1976. To the left of the main runway, 4,117 m. long, are the existing facilities, known as Embakasi Airport on the edge of the Nairobi Game Park. The firm had been responsible to the Government of Kenya for the development of this airport since 1951 and the master plan caters for the growth of regional air traffic up to 1990. A team of 20 engineers and technicians are currently supervising the construction.

Seaport at Pucallpa

Port facilities at Pucallpa, the Selva of Peru, are developing rapidly and while there is a road now open between the Pacific Coast and the town of Pucallpa, a large part of merchandise delivered to the town travels by river from Equitos. Ships run regularly from the UK to Equitos travelling for more than 3,000 km. by the Amazon and from there the goods are trans-shipped into smaller vessels going to Pucallpa and other river towns further inland. There never has been a satisfactory port at Pucallpa because of the great difficulties ensuing from the river which rises and falls approximately 10 m. between high and low water level. As well as this great change of level the river is constantly on the move and aerial photographs reveal meandering movement as much as 500 m. per annum. Livesey & Henderson have been commissioned to investigate a possible solution and the Peruvian Government have chosen the first of three alternatives which involves a timber wharf of economic construction so designed so that the superstructure can be moved in the event of a major movement of the river.

Particular knowledge of local conditions is part of the stock-in-trade of the consulting engineer and an essential feature of operating on the continent of Europe is the local knowledge necessary of current national standards, practices and equipments. In theory the design of a warehouse complex such as in Longjurneau, being undertaken by Peter Mason, Pell Frischmann & Partners, is similar in terms of construction method and services design to such a project in most other countries. On the continent, however, different design standards and regulations on the one hand and the different methods of working on the other (whereby much more of the design work is done by the contractors and sub-contractors) can lead to fundamental differences in the final product. For example, the foundations for the warehouse at Longjurneau were originally, but over conservatively, designed by the French contractors, but following further soil investigations they were redesigned by the consultants resulting in a 25 per cent cost saving.

Building services engineering

Overseas building projects pose special problems to the consulting engineer dealing with the design and supervision of building engineering services. The temperature extremes of the tropics coupled with prolonged high humidity are a challenge to the consulting engineer in providing a controllable artificial environment in which man can work.

For the weary traveller, the air-conditioned aeroplane needs an air-conditioned terminal at the end of its journey. At the Brunei International Airport for example, the terminal building and control tower and the Sutan Pavilion all incorporate modern air-conditioning, sanitary, drainage and lifts services which are the design and under the supervision of Donald Smith Seymour & Rooley. The terminal building is on three levels. The top floor comprises visitors' accommodation, with restaurant, bar and viewing galleries; passengers are handled at first floor level with baggage services and administration offices at ground floor level. Full air-conditioning is provided to offices and passenger handling areas throughout.

2. Architects

A report by the Royal Institute of British Architects

Involvement by British architects in Europe and the Northern Mediterranean area has increased considerably during 1973. This is the most noticeable trend revealed by the RIBA'S quarterly return of commissions for building work received during the year. The value of work in this area has gone up from £50 million in 1972 to £135 million in 1973. These figures are based on a 10 per cent sample and are therefore only approximate but they do give some indication of the greatly increased activity by British architects in this part of the world.

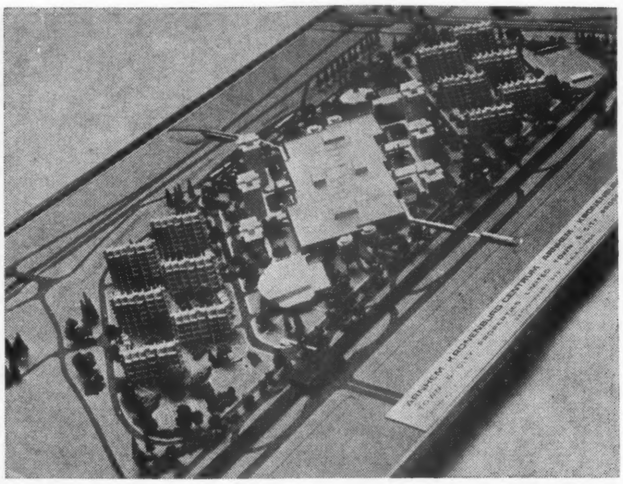
Some of this increase is associated with the activities of British property companies in Europe. An interesting example of this is under way in Arnhem where Bradford architect Percy Gray is working with Town and City Properties on the redevelopment of the Kronenburg District – a scheme that will eventually cost about £30 million (*see picture this page*). The development is on a clear open site owned by the municipality. The local authority's brief required 390,000 sq. ft. of covered shopping, 807,000 sq. ft. of offices, a 60-bedroom hotel, between 600 and 700 flats and a range of civic and leisure buildings.

The tourist industry is also attracting many British firms to Europe. In Palma, for example, about 60 km. from Milan, Braxton Sinclair Simmonds & Partners of London are working for a Swiss developer and on an 8-acre site they are planning a mixed development including holiday flats, a hotel, shops and sports facilities including a full-size Olympic swimming pool.

Hogan Associates of Southsea are also working on a major tourist development – this time in the Pyrenees where the client is Ski Hechs SA. This enterprise entails the development of a complete ski resort which will embrace three major groups of buildings – apartments, hotels, shopping and general leisure facilities at the foot of the run, with an intermediate station designed as a typical Pyrenese village and a 'ski totalle' at the head of the run with restaurants, apartments and a hotel all under one roof.

In Portugal, the Building Design Partnership London office is designing a new headquarters for the Banco Espirito Santo E Commercial De Lisboa. The Bank is rapidly outgrowing its headquarters accommodation in the dense commercial quarter of Lisbon and has acquired a site in the Avenida de Liberdade where it can bring together in one building the functions at present spread among four; the management and staff totalling 1,500 by 1980. BDP are working in conjunction with Portuguese architects but all the design and drawings for the architectural, mechanical and electrical services are being done in London and BDP are providing a cost control service.

British architects are also active in Eastern Europe and in particular Murray Ward & Partners are working on a large modern factory for the manufacture and finishing of garments in Zamesc in Poland. The client is the Association of Textile Industries and the plant will have extensive social facilities for the workers including changing and wash rooms and attractively landscaped relaxation areas. A power house is also included in the scheme.



Model of the Kronenburg District redevelopment scheme at Arnhem, The Netherlands. Bradford architect Percy Gray is working with Town and City Properties on the £30 million scheme.

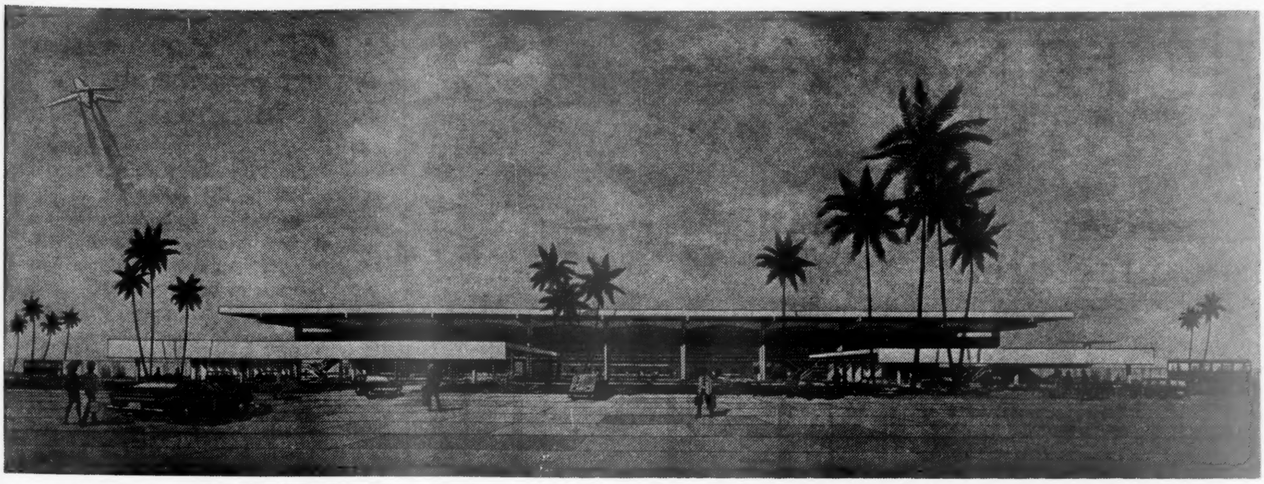
This same practice has also been working in the Middle East and has just completed Brunei International Airport opened by the Sultan of Brunei on 18 July. This is a full terminal complex including passengers terminal complex, control tower, civil aviation offices, cargo buildings, fire station and flight control buildings and was an entirely new venture started on virgin land. Another new airport, soon to be started, is in Mombasa. Here the architects are the Collins Melvin Ward Partnership and they are designing the complete terminal (*see opposite page*). The design concept provides a multi-flexible series of spaces beneath a canopy roof. Beneath this umbrella the terminal functions are arranged. Passenger functions are located under cover in garden courts as an extension of surrounding vegetation and landscape.

Also in Africa, Norman & Dawbarn are working on two university projects – the Chirunga Campus at Zomba, Malawi and the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. At the former the first phase of teaching buildings financed by the British Government is now complete and was opened by Dr. Hastings Banda this year. The second phase of student accommodation, financed mainly by various charities is now under way. The same practice has also completed an HQ for the Library Services of the Government of Kenya as well as a number of branch libraries.

As in previous years British architects have been working on a number of hospital projects overseas including major schemes in Nigeria, Australia and the Middle East. It is also of interest that Donald Goldfinch was appointed by the World Health Organisation to carry out feasibility studies and make recommendations with regard to health facilities in South Vietnam. The terms of reference included a survey to assess the extent of reconstruction and re-modelling necessary throughout South Vietnam arising from the Vietnamese War. Secondly, to prepare a National Plan for the provision of hospital facilities throughout the country and to make detailed recommendations in respect of new hospital projects.

Index of Practices

The Royal Institute of British Architects maintains an up-to-date index of practices which contains details and photographs of work carried out by British architects. It is therefore able to suggest firms suitable for overseas projects. Inquiries should be addressed to the Director, Clients' Advisory Service, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD (tel: 01-580 5533).



An artist's impression of the terminal building at the new airport at Mombasa, Kenya. Architects for the project are the Collins, Melvin, Ward Partnership, London.

3. Surveyors

A report by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

One of the most outstanding developments in the profession's activities during the year was the setting up of a Continental Group of Chartered Surveyors residing or practising in the continental countries of the EEC. The Group is similar in many ways to a local branch such as the Institution maintains all over the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and is known as the Continental Group (EEC). It has had an extremely active first year, holding General Meetings in Brussels (twice), Paris and Amsterdam, at the conclusion of which it was empowered to elect its own officers and committee. The Group has a strength of over 200 members resident in the continental EEC countries (including 68 chartered quantity surveyors and six chartered building surveyors). They are split between countries as follows:

Belgium	56
Denmark	3
France	79
W. Germany	36
Italy	6
Netherlands	22

There are 130 additional members of the Group with professional interests in the continental EEC countries but resident elsewhere (including 34 charactered quantity surveyors and one chartered building surveyor). Membership in this category is voluntary and subject to a small subscription, and therefore still does not represent the total membership of the Institution with some professional interest in the area. The main objects of the Group are to act as a focal point for chartered surveyors in the area and to provide a channel of information from them to the Institution.

It is pleasing to record in this connection that a firm of chartered quantity surveyors has succeeded in obtaining a contract for work on the new EEC building to be constructed in Luxembourg. They will form part of a multinational professional team which should provide many interesting contrasts in national practice, besides having the opportunity to demonstrate the benefits of the British style of building cost control to their continental colleagues and clients.

To help spread the gospel of building cost control in Europe and to assist the Building Cost Information Service, the Institution has translated the Standard Form of Cost Analysis into French and German.

The RICS has continued to forge links with continental organisations in the construction field. An RICS team went to Paris to meet representatives of the French métreurs-vérificateur's profession and to gather information about the work of the French profession in relation to that of the British quantity surveyor; the team also visited the French Ministry of Housing to learn about public sector housing in France and how the problem of costs is tackled.

A main feature of the Institution's Annual Conference in Amsterdam last year was a discussion on European practice in controlling construction costs between chartered quantity surveyors and their continental guests concerned with the construction industry. Separate papers were read describing continental cost control practice in The Netherlands, Belgium and Germany respectively and many useful items of information were exchanged, lessons learned and contacts made.

Some months later the RICS held a conference at the International Exhibition at Olympia on the theme of the professional approach to building in Europe. This was a useful opportunity for chartered quantity surveyors who were not already doing so to learn something about the problems and challenges of moving into Europe.

Earlier this year the Institution also received a delegation of Belgian contractors in London, for an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. The Belgian guests were no strangers to the profession in a number of cases, and the visit served to strengthen and enlarge these existing links.

It was inevitable in the first year or so following UK entry into the Common Market that the profession's main focus of attention should have been the European Economic Community. This does not mean, however, that it has not been active in the Commonwealth and elsewhere in the world. The USA for instance has been a growing area of interest for the profession and the latter will be well represented at the International Federation of Surveyors' Congress to be held in Washington in September 1974. The growing economic importance of the oil-producing countries of the Middle East, and the challenging market which is promising to open up there, has not escaped the attention of chartered surveyors either. For some years land surveyors from the RICS have been working on surveys for pipelines in a number of Arab countries and chartered quantity surveyors have been increasingly engaged on construction projects in various parts of the Middle East. There appears to be something in the Arab way of thinking which prefers the British quantity surveying practice to the building procedures of the continental countries, even, in areas where the latter are well established.

It is perhaps a good omen that the Institution has just appointed its first Corresponding Secretary in Saudi Arabia, to provide a link with the small but growing band of members working there.

BOTB News

Export Award for Smaller Manufacturers

Preliminary arrangements are now in hand for the 6th Annual Export Award for Smaller Manufacturers. The Award will again be sponsored by British Airways (Overseas Division), the British Overseas Trade Board and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, who administer the scheme.

The Award is made every year to five firms to mark the contribution which they have made to British exports. Any independent manufacturing company or group of companies employing fewer than 200 people whose exports exceeded £50,000 in the year ending 31 March 1973 and £100,000 in the year ending 31 March 1974, and who have not won the Award before, will be eligible to apply.

A trophy and certificate will be awarded to each of the winning firms and since the Award is intended to recognise the achievement of the staff as well as the firm it provides the opportunity for a nominated employee from each winning firm, accompanied by his or her spouse, to participate in a two weeks group tour overseas.

A further announcement will be made giving fuller details of the Award, the application procedures, etc.

Work on National Exhibition Centre 'on schedule'

Work on the National Exhibition Centre under construction at Bickenhill, nine miles from Birmingham's city centre, is progressing well. The planned opening date for the whole project is January 1976 and progress was exactly on schedule at the end of last month.

The first event at the Centre will be the new combined gifts and hardware exhibition, Birmingham International Spring Fair, 1-5 February 1976, occupying all seven exhibition halls.

The preliminary preparation of the site – a 310 acre area equivalent to London's Hyde Park – drainage, roads to car parking areas for 15,000 vehicles, underground subway for services, plant rooms and foundations – are all completed on time and structural steel for the halls is in place.

In addition, work on the hotels within the exhibition complex, providing accommodation for 1,200, is well advanced. The NEC calculates that 12,000 hotel bedrooms existed in the West Midlands area at the end of 1973, with further major projects within 20 miles of the Centre scheduled for completion before 1976. Emphasis on developing a first-class communications network to the Centre means that these will be easy to reach.

A computerized hotel reservation system will be available in the Central Piazza for visitors and exhibitors, although it is expected that many will also benefit from excellent access facilities, enabling them to commute from home. Commuting from London is quite feasible and businessmen with evening engagements in the capital will have the option of selecting a London hotel, taking advantage of the half-hourly rail departures from Euston, breakfasting on the train and arriving at the Centre 80 minutes later.

All sectors of the giftware industry are looking forward with confidence and excitement to the Birmingham International Spring Fair, the new event which will bring together gifts and hardware. With more than 2,000 exhibitors in one million square feet of exhibition space, it will be the largest exhibition of consumer goods ever held in this country.

Expressing a view which he emphasised to be purely personal, Sam H. Jerrett, Director of the British Ceramic Manufacturers Federation, whose members already fill one of the four venues of the existing International Gifts Fair at Blackpool each year, said that the concept of an international exhibition centre was a bright and imaginative one and its situation in the centre of England must have all the attributes of convenience as well as common sense.

Larry Saunders, sales director of Pearson Page Jewsbury Co. Ltd., manufacturers of reproduction brass and copperware, said the combined fair was the finest thing that could happen for the two industries concerned and would be one of the most important consumer goods exhibitions in Europe and, indeed, the world.

H. Steier, director of A. Hall & Co. (Birmingham) Ltd., manufacturer of fashion jewellery, endorsed the project with enthusiasm.

A particularly relevant opinion was expressed by R. Viner, chairman of Viners of Sheffield, which currently exhibits at both gifts and hardware exhibitions. Mr. Viner said that he very much welcomed the agreement made between the British Hardware Promotion Council and Trade Promotion Services Ltd., to join forces to promote the new international trade fair in 1976.

J. A. Wheeldon, sales director of Sinclair Owen & Co. Ltd., manufacturer of flight baggage and sports goods, also looks forward to the Birmingham International Spring Fair with confidence.

All these statements have in common the same optimism and eagerness which characterised opinions expressed by leading representatives of the hardware industry when the British Hardware Promotion Council Ltd., first announced its intention to co-operate with Trade Promotion Services Ltd., to stage the joint event. Since then, many messages of support have reached the two sponsoring bodies.

BOTB sponsors major export promotion effort in Brazil

Sao Paulo, Brazil's main industrial centre, will be the venue for an all-British Industrial Exhibition to be opened by Princess Alexandra tomorrow (23 August). Designed to boost the sale of British capital goods, this major event will be larger than the previous one of its kind held in 1969 and the biggest ever single trade promotion abroad in 1974 to be backed by the British Overseas Trade Board. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and President of the British Overseas Trade Board, will be in Sao Paulo for the exhibition and will tour British stands during the first half of the week beginning 26 August.

About 225 British companies will be represented at this event, occupying nearly 120,000 square metres of exhibition space at Anhembi Parks, Sao Paulo. Visitors to the Exhibition are expected to come from all parts of Brazil and other South American countries and on show will be a wide range of capital goods known to be of interest to Brazilian industry.

Potential buyers will be able to see some of Britain's progressive industrial output including examples of production engineering, scientific development and technological skill. Industrial products exhibited will include machinery for the plastics, packaging, papermaking and textile industries, chemicals and chemical plant, food processing plant, electricity generating and transmission equipment, machine tools, transport equipment, scientific instruments, cranes and metal-forming machinery.

Britain has long-standing trading relations with Brazil and in 1973 Britain's visible exports to Brazil totalled over £111.8 million, an increase of 33 per cent on 1972.

During the first half of 1974 there has been a further growth in trade with UK exports to Brazil which have increased at an annual rate of 33.9 per cent to £68.052 million for the six months. Brazil's exports to the UK have achieved an even greater increase – 40 per cent to £95,605 million.

The exhibition is organised by Industrial and Trade Fairs International Ltd. and closes on 1 September.

Missions and Tours

Scotsmen go west to view oil sites

Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a mission to visit the USA offshore oil centres of Houston and New Orleans. This is the third mission organised by the Chamber within the last two years. Supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, the mission will visit Houston 2-12 November and New Orleans 13-16 November.

The cost of participation, including hotel accommodation, in this mission, the Chamber states, will be £370. This is based on fare structures presently applicable and is subject to fares and rates of exchange at time of travel. On completion of the mission, and subject to the completion of a confidential report, a refund of £225 per representative will be made making the net cost £145, says the Chamber. Variations to the proposed itinerary would, of course, alter these figures.

A limited number of places will be available for companies whose main product range lies outside the offshore industry but have export performance or potential in the area around the US Gulf.

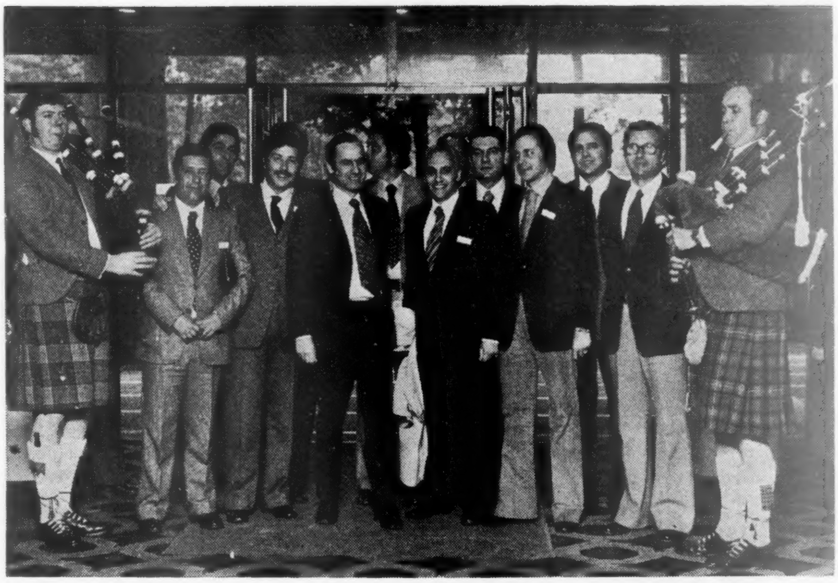
Companies wishing to participate in the mission to Houston and New Orleans should contact the Assistant Secretary (Export and Trade Missions), Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Panmure Street, Dundee DD1 1ED; tel. 0382 22122.

Pack-and-send firm's Russian expectations

Three directors of the Constantine Group, international packing and transportation firm, recently returned from a visit to Russia. They are R. Wattis, managing director, Constantine Shipping & International Services Ltd.; T. Carey, managing director, Constantine-Lloyd Ltd.; and J. Stevenson, managing director, John Stevenson & Sons Ltd.

The purpose of the trip was to maintain contact with many of the Russian trading organisations handling imports into the USSR.

Mr. Wattis said that the Russians feel that trade with the UK will improve; they also expect to do more business with the USA, which will probably provide spin-off business for UK sub-contractors.



Eleven representatives of the International Chemical and Cosmetic Co., Milan, visited the Personna factory in Glasgow to get a first-hand view of the manufacturing process. ICC has been distributing Personna in Italy since the beginning of this year and has so far achieved a startling 700 per cent of sales target, it is reported After a VIP tour of the city, the Italians were honoured in traditional fashion by two pipers piping them into an official dinner where they were presented with a note of welcome from the Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow.

Kuwait graduates learn about British work methods on site

A party of 30 newly-graduated engineering and agricultural technologists from Kuwait, who are to serve in its Ministry of Public Works, are currently making a training tour of establishments in Britain.

During their London-based visit, the members of the group, financed by the Government of Kuwait, are being attached to various firms in their specialised fields to take part in practical work. They are led by Dr. Amir Bissada, Head of the Institute of Applied Engineering in Kuwait, and Mr. Khaled Eid, Director of Kuwait's Agricultural Institute.

The visitors' programme, 12-28 August, has been arranged by the British Overseas Trade Board.

During their tour, the Kuwaitis will see industrial locations and construction sites, trade associations and professional institutions, research laboratories and development establishments, farms and forests.

They will be welcomed by, among others, such companies as Laing, Bovis, Wimpey, Tarmac, Fisons and Cow & Gate in Kent, Essex, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Somerset, Sussex, Suffolk, Hampshire, Berkshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Wiltshire, as well as London, Liverpool, Bristol, Wolverhampton and Glasgow.

A party from Kuwait made a similar visit to Britain last year.

Leeds group secures new orders in South Africa

Business totalling almost £500,000 with much more to come has been reported by members of the first-ever trade mission to South Africa organized by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Estimates of further business likely to be gained this year amount to another £600,000.

Some of the companies taking part in the mission already had strong connections in South Africa: these have been strengthened and trade increased. Companies visiting South Africa for the first time in many cases established agency arrangements.

Export Business

British skylift draws crowds at new Florida leisure park

A $200,000 cabinlift, 1,300 ft. in length, supplied by British Ropeway Engineering Co. Ltd. (BRECO) for the new Marco Polo family entertainment park in Daytona, Florida, is regularly attracting large crowds of tourists.

The ride (*picture*) is open from 9 am to 6 pm and on exceptionally busy days the hours are extended until 10 pm. It has a carrying capacity of 500 passengers per hour in each direction, travelling at a speed of 600 ft. per minute.

Admission to the 125-acre park, opened in May, is $4 ($3 for children) and nothing extra is charged for a ride on the 'sky-lift,' as it is described by the operators, Leisure and Recreation Concepts Inc, of Dallas, Texas. It is the focal point of 18 themed attractions.

BRECO sales engineer George Green reports that American tourists comment very favourably on the cabinlift, particularly on the smoothness of the ride and comfort of the semi-enclosed four-seater cabins.

The line is powered by a 40 hp wound rotor induction motor of the horizontal foot-mounting type and the large-diameter main driving sheave is equipped with enclosed gear reduction units for transmitting the drive. An electrically operated main brake is supplemented by an additional emergency brake.

Supporting the ropeway are four line towers of welded plate construction, the two central towers being 80 ft. high and those nearest the terminal stations 42 ft. 6 in. high.

Traditional Chinese and Indian architectural styles were chosen for the terminal stations, emphasising the park's theme of Marco Polo's travels.

Making an impression with Arabic printers

A £175,000 package deal for printing equipment has been concluded between the Yemen Arab Republic and Linotype & Machinery Ltd.

The contract, signed in Yemen by Ahmed Gaber Afif, Minister of Education, and Hrant Gabeyan of Linotype's Beirut Office, includes Linotype hot metal linecasters, a Linotype Pacer web offset press and a Trimstitch. Copy will be set in Arabic.

Rolls-Royce engine pumps Canada gas

The first industrial version of the Rolls-Royce RB211 aero engine has left the Ansty factory, near Coventry, for Canada to commence gas pumping duty.

The engine, developed by the Industrial and Marine Division from that used for the Lockheed TriStar wide-bodied airliner, is to power a Cooper-Bessemer gas pumping station on the TransCanada PipeLine.

The new 'fuel saver' is introduced at a time when oil and gas costs are rising and the industry is striving to conserve energy. The 25 per cent cut in the operator's fuel bill offered by the Industrial RB211 is expected to make the engine attractive to operators in many parts of the world. Discussions have already taken place between Rolls-Royce and numerous operators, including the British Gas Corporation, on the use of the RB211 for the transmission of natural gas.

Rolls-Royce expects it to repeat the success of the Industrial Avon which has secured some 700 orders worth over £70 million following its adaptation from the original aero version.

The 30,000 hp Industrial RB211 is particularly suited to the oil and gas industry as it fulfills the requirement for higher power, compared with existing engines, for use on the new larger diameter pipelines being planned. A version will also be available for the production of electrical power.

Ford drives to a lead in Malaysian market

Ford Motor Company of Malaysia expects sales to top 10,000 vehicles this year. In June Ford became market leader after selling 747 units, some 200 units more than its nearest Japanese rival. Later figures, it is reported, are expected to show that Ford is maintaining the lead.

Ford's success has been a consolidation of an improved marketing approach. Sales trebled in 1973 when 2,178 units were sold. Ford now has a representative, I. Pagent, based in Kuala Lumpur and he is confident that it will top the 10,000 vehicle mark in 1974. He attributes this success to improved delivery (which is now immediate), competitive prices and quality.

Escorts, Cortinas, Transit vans, D series lorries and Falcons are assembled locally from completely knocked down packs which, except for the Falcons, are all shipped from Dagenham.

Undersea phone cable boost for Australasia and Europe

Two new orders placed with Standard Telephones and Cables for undersea telephone cable systems, together worth nearly £7 million, bring the total value of orders announced by its submarine systems division to £43 million so far this year.

The first order, to be completed in 1976, is for a 480 circuit (5 MHz) system between Cairns in Queensland, Australia, and Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea. Scheduled to be completed in 1976, the system will require 490 nautical miles of cable and 66 repeaters. The order was placed by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia and the Papua New Guinea P and T.

The second order, from the British Post Office, is for a 45 MHz NG1 (New Generation) system to provide 3900 circuits between the United Kingdom and Belgium to be installed in 1977. It will provide communications between the UK and Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany and other areas of Europe including Scandinavia.

STC's NG1 system is the world's largest capacity undersea telephone cable system commercially available. It is capable of carrying over 5,000 simultaneous telephone conversations or mixed telephone and television traffic. This is the second order for an NG1: the first was the Rome-Palermo link, announced earlier this year.

Undersea telephone cable systems are designed, manufactured and installed by STC's submarine systems division which has factories at Southampton, North Woolwich and Greenwich.

Tehran and Tokyo take biscuit bakers

A £500,000 order has been placed with Baker Perkins Ltd., Peterborough, by Pars Industrial Company of Tehran for two automatic biscuit making plants. These will be installed in a factory now being built north-west of Tehran.

Pars, the largest biscuit manufacturer in Iran, already operating the British company's machinery, will be using the new equipment for producing an extensive range of hard sweet biscuits.

The two large ovens being supplied – each is 100 metres long and 1.2 metres wide – will be equipped with dual-fuel burners. These provide the facility of easy conversion from one fuel to another and are being provided as the plant will initially be fuelled by oil but will later be using natural gas.

The ovens will be made at Baker Perkins' works at Hebburn-on-Tyne and the remainder of the equipment at the Peterborough factory.

Further orders for biscuit making machinery totalling £457,000 have been placed with Baker Perkins Far East Ltd., by two Japanese companies, Meiji Seika and Tohato, both of Tokyo. These plants, too, will be manufactured at the Peterborough and Hebburn-on-Tyne factories of Baker Perkins Ltd.

The order from Tohato, valued at £313,000 is the first of its kind to be placed outside Japan by the company, which has relied exclusively on the home industry to satisfy its needs. The plant for Tohato is one metre wide and the oven 70 metres wide. Other items being supplied are mixing, laminating, cutting and moulding machinery.

The £144,000 contract from Meiji Seika, long-standing customer of Baker Perkins, is a repeat of one placed some two years ago and will be used to boost production of its digestive biscuits for which it is experiencing exceptionally heavy demand. The 1.2 metre wide plant – which includes a 61 metre long direct gas-fired oven, high-speed mixer and rotary moulder – is to be installed in Osaka.

Dispatch of both Japanese orders is expected to be completed early next year.

Light hovercraft rides to success

One of the most flexible high-performance fully-amphibious hovercraft to be developed and manufactured anywhere in the world has been launched at Gosport by Air Bearings Ltd.

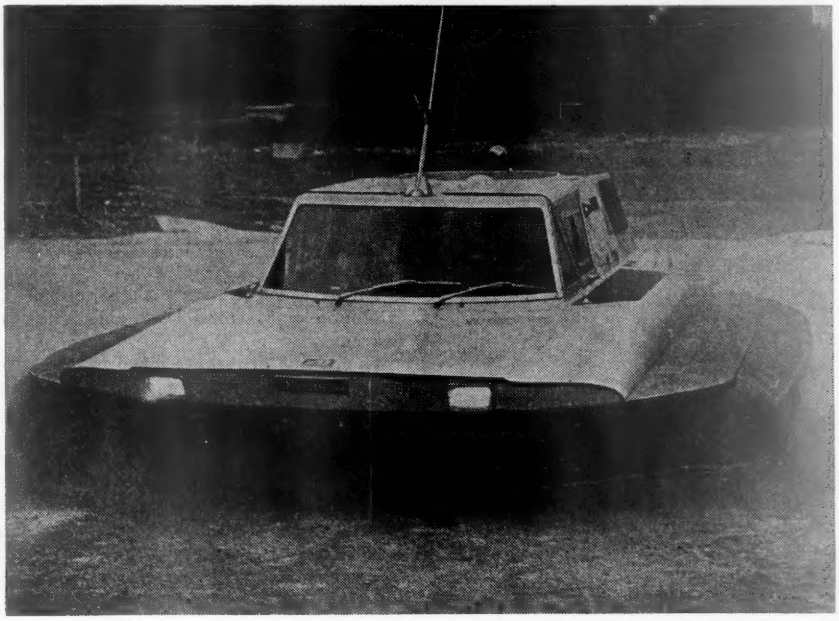
Executives of Japanese shipbuilder Mitsui Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd., led by managing director Dr. K. Hamano, were there to see the craft put through stiff tests and to place one of the initial orders. It was the first time a Japanese company has ordered a small British hovercraft. Further export orders have been placed by South American and French companies.

By any standards, states Air Bearings, the market potential of the craft is enormous and reflects the eight years of research that have gone into it: it ranges from use in a variety of commercial situations to military and paramilitary operations.

Called AB11 Crossbow, the craft (*picture*) travels at 35 knots over land and water and costs £15,900 ex works. It has a number of very special features. These include an advanced yet simple control layout with a minimum of instrumentation. The craft has been aerodynamically balanced to give maximum stability and is fitted with a heating and ventilating system for supplying hot and cold air to the cabin and windscreen.

Although the craft is small, it can hold two men and 90 kg. of equipment. This means that two electronics experts could take equipment to new locations or a doctor and his assistant could carry medical supplies. A high powered radio and searchlights can be run from the main alternator fitted to the craft.

The craft may also be used for training purposes and rescue operations where time is a vital factor. In addition, it is expected to have wide application giving immediate assistance to vessels stranded in tidal waters.



Exhibitions and Fairs

US buyers see fine jewellery as hedge against inflation

From Joan Keith Hardy, British Trade Development Office, New York: Three De Beers Award winners – Jane Allen, Terry Waldron and Laurence Graff – were among a group of 32 British jewellers and stone dealers who took part in the International Jewelry Trade Fair, New York, 28-31 July.

This was the ninth consecutive exhibit by a British group and was sponsored this year by the British Export Council for the Jewellery and Giftware Industries, led by chairman Elkan Simons.

The jewellery was of exceptional quality and covered a broad spectrum from the bold contemporary designs of Maxwell Collins and Saiger and Benn, a newcomer to the US market, to the delicate gem-set rings in precious metals by Jane Allen, Trevor Tyler and D. A. Soley Ltd.

Victorian and Georgian genuine antique jewellery continues to be greatly in demand and Ronald Benjamin again showed an outstanding collection including a snake bracelet set with turquoise and pearls with ruby eyes and an opal head.

Sterling silver was heavily featured by a number of the exhibitors partly because of its intrinsic value as a precious metal but also because of the rocketing price of gold. Roy King Ltd. showed a collection of well designed, contemporary watches in sterling silver with 17-jewel Swiss movements which were designed to fill the gap between the inexpensive 'fashion' watches and gold and gem-set bracelet watches. Silver jewellery in contemporary design also formed a large part of the extensive collection of John Marr.

One of the highlights of the show this year was a unique collection of outside aquamarine crystals, shown by the well-known store dealer Jack Sabbagh, one of which weighed 172 lbs. and which, it is understood, was sold to a Boston dealer.

The reaction of British exhibitors to the show ranged from elation at spectacularly successful results to considerable disappointment. Once again it appeared that most successful were those firms which had shown consistently at the International Jewelry Trade Fair over a period of years and particularly those which had combined this with extensive selling trips around the States getting to know the individual retail jeweller in his own territory.

In spite of the somewhat depressed general state of the US economy, it is significant that sales of fine jewellery have not fallen off – in fact, buyers appear to be seeking the finest stones as an investment.

In a recent article in the *New York Times* the concensus among jewellery retailers appeared to be that consumers are buying jewellery 'convinced that its value will continue to rise while the value of money will continue to decline'. Whatever the reason, US jewellery sales are said to be outperforming those of almost all other categories of consumer goods.

An Enfield 8000 Electric City Car, incorporating a dc motor by Mawdsley's Ltd. of Dursley, Glos., was shown on the stand of Aroston Industries at last month's combined Electra and Mining Exhibition in Johannesburg. The vehicle is inspected by South Africa's Minister of Economic Affairs Senator O. P. F. Horwood (by rear offside wing) with Aroston managing director M. Livingstone and Mawdsley's export manager W. T. Grant

ENFIELD 8000
ELECTRIC CAR
TJ 25999

Plans well advanced for Shanghai show

Preparations are now well advanced for the British Machine Tool and Scientific Instruments Exhibition to be held at Shanghai 25 March-4 April 1975.

Following the highly successful British Industrial Technology Exhibition at Peking in 1973, a team headed by W. Pearce, Director of Fairs & Promotions Branch, British Overseas Trade Board, visited Peking to discuss further possibilities with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

This led to the decision to stage a specialised exhibition of Machine Tools and Scientific Instruments.

To date, 53 firms have asked to take part including many of the major companies in these industries. The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Machine Tools Trade Association, the Scientific Instruments Manufacturers Association and the Gauge and Toolmakers Association in conjunction with the Sino-British Trade Council and the British Overseas Trade Board.

The exhibition will be open for 10 days and preparations are being made to deal with 6,000 visitors a day. A feature of the exhibition will be the staging of technological discussions by individual companies for small groups of Chinese specialists. Many of these discussions will be supported by technical and specialised film and visual aid displays.

The cut-off date for receiving applications to participate is now close and interested firms engaged in machine tools or scientific instrument manufacture should immediately contact John Legate, Industrial and Trade Fairs International Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1BP; tel. 01-242 9011.

Interslix event in Basle: new dates arranged

Because many leading companies are committed to participating in international exhibitions in late 1975, and in order to assist all exhibitors, new dates have been fixed for Interslix, the successor to the International Exhibition for the Nonwoven Fabrics and Disposable Soft Goods Industries which was held in Basle in 1973.

Interslix will now take place in Basle, 27-31 January 1976, and be known as Interslix 76.

Interslix 76 is being organised by Mack-Brooks Exhibitions Ltd. of St. Albans, Herts,

Trade Information

'World invisible trade payments reach $104,555 million'

World invisible trade rose faster than trade in goods in 1971 to reach an aggregate payments figure of $104,555 million – 12.0 per cent up on the $93.380 million recorded in 1970. The share of invisibles in total world trade therefore rose slightly to 25.1 per cent in 1971 from 24.9 per cent. The 'peak' year was 1968, when the proportion of invisibles reached 26.2 per cent. These figures are given in the latest World Invisible Trade study published on 14 August by the Committee on Invisible Exports. The report is prepared by the Economists Advisory Group.

'The 1971 statistics, the latest available figures, do not of course reflect the impact of such significant recent developments as the energy crisis and major fluctuations in commodity prices', points out William Clarke, Director of the Committee on Invisible Exports. 'In that year, too. Britain showed a very large surplus on the current account of the balance of payments, to which the marked increase in invisible earnings made a very valuable contribution. The significance of that contribution in a period when the visible account is showing a record deficit is of course all the greater'.

The committee reports that in 1971, the United States and Britain were again the leading invisible exporters, together accounting for just over one third of the world's total invisible receipts. The US share was down somewhat to 22.2 per cent (23.2 per cent), with the UK's only marginally lower at 11.3 per cent (11.7 per cent). West Germany was the third largest invisible exporter, with 7.0 per cent (6.8 per cent), followed by France with 6.9 per cent (6.5 per cent) and Italy with 6.1 per cent (6.0 per cent).

As a group, the 'top 25' countries in term of invisible trade increased their share of world invisible receipts, with a consequent marginal deterioration in the position of the 'rest of the world', whose share of invisible receipts declined from 12.0 per cent in 1970 to 11.1 per cent in 1971. This was the first increase in the share of the developed countries for three years.

During the year, according to the report, the relative sizes of invisible account surpluses and deficits of the 'top 25' countries, both overall and within categories of world invisible trade, remained stable, However, Israel shifted from being a net importer of invisibles to a net exporter, Spain's surplus on invisibles increased further and the UK, US, France and Italy also showed slightly larger surpluses. West Germany and Canada increased their payments considerably more than their earnings. An analysis of the major categories shows that there has been a modest long-term increase in the share of travel in total world invisible receipts from 19.5 per cent in 1960 to 22.7 per cent in 1971. The share of transport in total receipts showed a downward trend throughout the 1960's, falling from 31.4 per cent in 1960 to 27.5 per cent in 1969 recovering marginally to 27.9 per cent in 1970. No long-term trends are discernible for the shares of investment income and of other services in total world invisible receipts, both of which fluctuated during the period 1960-71.

The EAG points out that exchange rate considerations were of particular importance in 1971 because many currencies were floated against the dollar. As a result, currency conversions have created problems, and the figures are less reliable than in previous years.

The Top Ten Invisible Earners 1970-71 ($ million)

	Total receipts		% of world total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
United States	21,514	23,617	23.2	22.2
United Kingdom	10,858	12,026	11.7	11.3
West Germany	6,278	7,411	6.8	7.0
France	6,047	7,343	6.5	6.9
Italy	5,592	6,475	6.0	6.1
Netherlands	3,728	4,461	4.0	4.2
Japan	3,317	4,195	3.6	3.9
Canada	3,209	3,366	3.5	3.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,846	3,150	3.1	3.0
Switzerland	2,569	3,067	2.8	2.9

Note: 1971 figures are in millions of SDRs. The SDR may be regarded as being at par with the US dollar throughout 1971.

Czechoslovakia: foreign trade offices destroyed by fire

A disastrous fire on 14 August gutted a major office building in Prague at TR Dukelskych Hrdinu 47 and destroyed the offices of the following Foreign Trade Companies:

Centrotex (Textiles)
Koospol (Food)
Motokov (Motor vehicles)
Kovo (Electronic and precision engineering)

Some offices of Exico FTC (Leather goods) were affected as well. The consequences for the administration of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade must be very grave. New temporary addresses are not so far available. Businessmen visiting Czechoslovakia should bear in mind that, for negotiations with these corporations, they should carry all supporting documentation, assuming none will be available there. **CRE ext. 5267**

LLOYD FORWARDING LTD
INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDERS
CENTENARY BOND LONDON ROAD BARKING ESSEX
Telephone: 01-594 9922 Telex: 897273
Felixstowe Office: Trelawny House The Dock Felixstowe Suffolk
Telephone: (039 42) 4551 *and* 5438 *Telex:* 987732

FREIGHT FORWARDERS
ROAD TRANSPORT
LIGHTERAGE · WAREHOUSING
PACKING · INSURANCE

ECGD provisional results 1973-74: exports insured up 20%

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's provisional 1973-74 results have been published. In his statement, Robert Fell, ECGD Secretary, reports that exports insured by ECGD during the year amounted to £4,788 million; nearly 20 per cent more than the previous year (£4,000 million). ECGD covered 35 per cent of all British exports.

Some 83 per cent of insured exports was short term (under two years). Of the remainder 59 per cent was insurance for loans made direct to the overseas borrower by British banks (Buyer Credit) and 41 per cent was for credit offered by the supplier direct to his customer (Supplier Credit).

During the year the total sum ECGD had at risk (its maximum liability) rose from £5,900 million to £6,700 million.

Trading Account

The Department's insurance business showed a surplus of £13.5 million (compared to £10.9 million deficit in 1972-73). While the surplus shows a marked improvement in cash-flow terms on the results for the previous year the cumulative balance, down to 2.6 per cent of the Department's maximum liability, is at its lowest level since 1957.

Premium during the year amounted to £35.6 million (£24.5 million in 1972-73). Of this the 'Commercial' Account, business undertaken on a purely commercial basis, totalled £28.8 million, an increase of £11.5 million over the previous year. The major factors in this increase were the rise in premium receipts in respect of Buyer Credit business from £2.5 million in 1972-73 to £11.8 million in 1973-74 and in respect of Short Term business from £7.4 million to £9.4 million. On the other hand, premium received under the 'National Interest' Account fell from £7.2 million in 1972-73 to £6.8 million in 1973-74 due to a decrease in Buyer Credit premium on this account from £7 million to £5.4 million which was only partly offset by increases from other types of business.

Recoveries during the year amounted to £15.3 million (£10.2 million in 1972-73), all but £1 million being in respect of the 'Commercial' Account. Nearly half the recoveries (£7 million) were from three markets – Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria.

Claims paid during the year amounted to £29.8 million (£39 million in 1972-73), comprising £20.7 million for the 'Commercial' Account (£32.4 million in 1972-73) and £9.1 million for the 'National' Interest Account (£6.6 million in 1972-73). Claims paid on 'Commercial' Account were the lowest since 1969-70 in total, but only £6.5 million was paid in respect of losses arising from exchange difficulties. There was thus a rise from some £5 million to over £14 million in claims paid for losses arising from buyer default. Claims paid under 'National Interest' Account (£9.1 million), were the highest since the scheme's inception in 1949; 80 per cent of these payments resulted from non-buyer default in two countries (Chile and Uganda).

Administrative expenses rose from £7.3 million in 1972-73 to £8.3 million.

The result of the trading operations for 1973-74, was that ECGD's 'Commercial' Account showed a cash surplus of £15.2 million and the 'National Interest' Account was in cash deficit by £1.7 million. (Both these figures include interest on recoveries, but exclude notional interest on accumulated balances.)

Export finance

During the year advances from ECGD guaranteed loans for export finance amounted to £1,342 million (£1,215 million in 1972-73). Of this, £975 million was for Supplier Credit supported by Bank Guarantees (£764 million for credit under

CC
WELLINGTON
CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE

About 170 business and industry leaders attended a luncheon in Wellington, New Zealand, to mark the visit of Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade. The lunch was hosted jointly by the British Trade Association of New Zealand and the Wellington Chamber of Commerce, whose respective presidents, Mr. J. Lorentz and Mr. D. A. Graham, are seen with Mr. Shore in the picture on the left (Mr. Lorentz is in the centre). Mr. J. A. Walding, New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade, is seen in the picture on the right (wearing glasses).

two years). £367 million was for Buyer Credit (£369 million in 1972-73).

At the end of the year the total amount of ECGD supported export finance outstanding was £2,328 million (£2.050 million at the end of 1972-73).

Investment insurance

During the year 27 agreements were issued covering investment in 14 countries worth in total £5.8 million. Premium income amounted to £74,000.

Developments

The year saw the completion of the new structure for the strengthened ECGD regional network outside London. Offices at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, Belfast and Cambridge have all taken over the issue of policies, assessment of premiums and other work previously dealt with by headquarters in London.

From 1 January interest rates for medium- and long-term export finance were changed. Between two and five years' credit the rate was raised from a fixed 6 per cent to 7 per cent for new contracts. For credit over five years the rate is now fixed between 6 per cent and 8½ per cent depending on the circumstances of the individual contract.

The sharp rise in the volume of business insured by ECGD during the year reflects the rise in total UK exports. There was a particularly strong growth in the volume of short-term business which rose over 25 per cent from £2,952 million in 1972-73 to £3,724 million. With extended terms business included, for the first time, more that £4,000 million worth of business was covered under the Department's Comprehensive Guarantee.

There was also a big rise in the value of new Buyer Credit agreements. The value of these (excluding Lines of Credit) amounted to £510 million (worth £670 million in orders to British firms), nearly three times the figure for such agreements during the previous year (£161 million). Loans for shipbuilding orders accounted for £168 million, an increase of over five times on the previous year.

ECGD news

Finland: third line of credit

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a third line of credit which Hambros Bank has negotiated with the Finnish firm of Rauma-Repola OY. This will give UK exporters a further opportunity to supply another £½ million of machinery, equipment and associated services to Finland's heavy engineering industry. The two previous lines of credit, totalling £1½ million arranged in 1971 and 1972 also by Hambros, have been fully used.

To qualify under the present line of credit, contracts must have a minimum value of £5,000 and be placed before 13 June 1976.

Hambros negotiated the loan on behalf of the Bank of Scotland.

Exporters interested in further details should contact either ECGD (W. A. Mann, 01-606 6699 ext. 7355) or Hambros Bank, (M. H. James 01-588 2851).

Hungary: further £3m credit

A £3 million line of credit which Morgan Grenfell negotiated with the National Bank of Hungary has been backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. This follows the recently expired loan of £6 million also negotiated by Morgan Grenfell which has been fully used.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

To qualify under the line of credit a contract must have a minimum value of £5,000 and be placed by 31 July 1976. Under the terms of the loan, UK manufacturers will receive 85 per cent of the contract price from the loan and 15 per cent from the buyers' own resources.

Morgan Grenfell arranged the loan on behalf of the Bank of Scotland, Barclays, Clydesdale, Lloyds Bank, Midland, National Westminster, The Royal Bank of Scotland, and Williams and Glyn's.

Exporters interested in the facility should contact either ECGD (Miss P. A. Dester 01-606 6699 ext. 7302) or Morgan Grenfell (Mr. J. C. Bunner 01-588 4545).

Imports of bananas from the Dollar Area

To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of fresh bananas to the United Kingdom from other sources, a further supplementary quota of 5,000 tons has been established for imports from the Dollar Area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, the Department of Trade's Import Licensing Branch will allocate the supplementary quota among existing licence holders, having regard to the use they have made of their existing allocations under the current quotas for 1973/4. Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations only for those amounts for which they can produce evidence of a firm contract with the overseas suppliers. Licences issued under these arrangements will not be valid after 30 September 1974.

The Dollar Area, as defined in the Open General Import Licence, means Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, the United States of America and Venezuela.

Pakistan: closure of commercial post at Lahore

The British Consulate-General at Lahore will close down at noon on 28 September 1974. Commercial work relating to the provinces of the North-West Frontier and Punjab will be the responsibility of the British Embassy, Islamabad.

CRE ext. 5278

India and DPR Korea

A trade and payments agreement between India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, valid initially for three years, was signed in New Delhi on 18 February 1974. The agreement provides for most favoured nation treatment, and payments are to be made in non-convertible rupees. Attached to the agreement are indicative lists of goods available for trade between the two countries. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Tariff and Trade Notices

Italy

Import deposits scheme
Following the EEC Decision dated 17 July 1974 the Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 3 August 1974, published a decree removing the agricultural food products set out below from the list of goods to which the import deposit scheme applied. The decree is effective from 3 August 1974.

Tariff no.	Description
01.01 A III	Horses other than pure bred or for slaughter
01.05 & 02.02	Live and dead poultry
02.03	Poultry liver
02.05 C	Unrendered poultry fat
04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened:
A II a & ex b	Not containing added sugar; in powder or granules;
III	Other than in powder or granules
B	Containing added sugar
04.03	Butter
04.04	Cheese and curd
04.05 B I	Eggs, not in shell; egg yolks suitable for human consumption
07.01 A I	Seed potatoes
07.06 A	Manioc, arrowroot, salep and other roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, excluding sweet potatoes
11.01	Cereal flours, excluding rice flour
ex 11.02	Cereal groats, cereal meal, grain and germ of cereals (excluding rice)
11.06	Flour and meal of sago, of manioca etc.
11.07	Malt, roasted or not
11.08 A, I, III, IV, V	Starches excluding potato starch
11.09	Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not
15.01 B	Rendered poultry fat
16.02 B I	Preserved meat or meat offals; of poultry
17.04 B. C & D	Chewing gum, confectionery (not containing cocoa)
19.02	Infant or dietetic foods containing less than 50% in weight of cocoa
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products
19.04	Tapioca and sago
19.05	Prepared foods of cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes etc)
19.06	Communion wafers, cachets for pharmaceutical use, rice paper etc.
19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and bakers' wares
ex 19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes etc not containing cocoa
20.01 A & B	Roasted coffee substitutes and extracts other than of chicory
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified
22.02 B	Lemonade and other non-alcoholic beverages containing milk-fats
ex 22.05 C I & C II	Certain wines of fresh grapes not exceeding 15° alcoholic strength

The following are the commodities on which the deposit has been reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent cif value:

ex 01.02	Live animals of the bovine species:
A I	Pure-bred breeding animals
II	Others of a weight not exceeding 300 kg not destined for fattening
02.01 A II	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen
B II b	Offals of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked;
C I	of bovine species
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offals;
B III b 1	containing bovine meat or offal

The import deposit scheme does not apply to transactions of a value of less than 500,000 lire (about £325 at present rate of exchange). The amount was previously 1 million lire (about £650).

Deposits made for goods placed within the scheme by the original decree and removed from it by the present one are not to be released until they have been frozen for 180 days.

Copies of the full Italian text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Spain

Import duty: temporary suspensions
The Spanish *State Gazette*, 5 August 1974, announced the suspension of import duty from 5 August 1974 to 4 November 1974 on aniline, tariff heading 29.22.B.2; until 4 October 1974 on pvc and vinyl chloride, tariff headings 29.02.A.9 and 39.02.E.1; and until 13 September 1974 on sunflower seed oil. crude, tariff heading 15.07.A.2.a.7, and refined or purified, tariff heading 17.07.A.2.b.7. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Machinery for treating tobacco: tariff modifications
The Spanish *State Gazette*, 5 August 1974, announced modifications to subheading 84.59.H of the Spanish customs tariff to read as follows:

84.59.H	Special machinery for the treatment and making-up of tobacco. Chambers and drums for humidifying and conditioning, regulating silos, machines for breaking up bundles and machines for beating and separating the vein from the leaf; automatic machinery for making cigars or cigarettes.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Bicycle tyres and tubes: duty suspension extension
Notice was given in *Trade and Industry* 16 May 1974, page 346, of the suspension of import duty until 29 July 1974 on tyres and inner tubes for bicycles. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 5 August 1974, extended the validity until 29 October 1974. **EDB ext 462/471/472/473**

Sweden

Textiles: imports from Hong Kong
Sweden has published an amended list of those textile goods of Hong Kong origin subject to import restrictions. Details are available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 458/459**

Israel

Tariff amendments
The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the customs tariff which affect the following items:

04.02.2000	04.06	10.06.9990	11.02.1010	11.02.1030	11.02.2000
17.04.3000	17.04.5000	18.05	18.06.3000	20.02.4000	20.03
20.04.1000	20.07.1000	21.02.9990	21.07.3000	21.07.4000	23.07.9910
28.46.1000	28.54	29.38.1031			
30.04.2010	30.04.2090	32.09.9990	32.13.1000	32.13.9900	37.03.9991
39.01.3000	39.01.3539	39.01.3540	39.01.3561	39.01.4019	39.02.1033
39.02.3000	39.02.5010	39.02.5030	39.02.5060	39.02.5081	39.02.5510
39.02.5592	39.03.3010	39.03.3090	39.03.9920	39.07.1430	39.07.1451
39.07.1452	39.07.1460	39.07.1471	39.07.5629	39.07.9920	39.07.9960
39.07.9970					

40.11.3093	40.11.3099	40.11.4091	40.11.4099	40.13.2099	41.02.1099
41.02.9910	41.02.9991	41.02.9992	41.02.9999	41.03.9900	41.04.9900
41.05.9900	41.08	41.10	42.03.1019	42.03.9910	42.03.9920
42.05.1000	44.09.9000	44.15.1500	44.15.2090	44.25.2000	46.02.2000
48.01.2029	48.01.2090	48.01.3019	48.01.3090	48.01.8090	48.01.9912
48.01.9919	48.05.4000	48.06.9900	48.07.2000	48.07.3000	48.07.7100
48.07.9190	48.09.9900	48.13.1000	48.15.9100	48.15.9910	48.19.2000

50.07.1000	51.01.1020	51.01.2030	51.02.1090	51.02.2090	51.02.9911
51.03.1020	51.03.2020	52.01	55.06.1000	56.05.2030	56.06.1020
56.06.2030	57.06	57.10	58.05.2030	58.07.1010	59.01.1020
59.03.1010	59.07.9910	59.07.9990	59.08.3020	59.09.3000	59.11.1100
59.12.3020					

61.10.1021	61.10.1022	61.10.1090	64.05.1000	64.05.2000	67.04.1010
67.04.1090	68.11.1000	70.04.2011	70.04.2090	70.04.9911	70.04.9919
70.05.1011	70.05.1090	70.05.9911	70.05.9919	70.20.3010	70.20.3500
71.12.9919	71.13.9919	73.17	73.20.4010	73.20.5010	73.29.9911
73.29.9912	73.29.9991	73.39.9992	73.36.9910	74.03.1190	74.04.9900
74.17.9900	74.18.9900				

82.04.3290	82.09.2010	82.09.2090	82.10.9910	82.11.2010	82.14.1000
82.14.9900	83.06.9910	83.07.2091	83.15.1010	84.14.1010	84.16.3019
84.16.4019	84.17.7090	84.20.5020	84.30.2049	84.40.3013	84.40.3014
84.40.4019	84.41.1022	84.42.3000	84.45.7000	84.46.4000	84.74.4000
84.54.3090	84.59.1070	85.01.1081	85.01.1082	85.01.1089	85.01.2110
85.03.1091	85.03.1099	85.05.1000	85.05.2000	85.12.9910	85.15.4013
85.15.4014	85.15.4041	85.15.4049	85.18.1019	85.18.1029	87.14.2090

90.12.9000	90.17.2114	90.18.7021	90.23.3090	90.23.9930	90.24.1090
91.02	91.04.3000	91.04.9900	91.07.9900	91.08.1000	91.08.9900
92.12.1041	92.12.1042	92.12.1043	92.12.1051	92.12.1052	92.12.1053
96.02.9910	98.01.9910	98.01.9920	98.03.1010	98.03.1020	98.03.3000

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext 420/475**

Iran

Import registration deposits

The Iranian Government has announced the abolition of deposits on the import of all foodstuffs and food items and reduction of the deposit to 15 per cent on the import of all other goods. Previously the deposit rates had varied up to a maximum of 100 per cent.

EDB ext 420/475

Registration of orders

The Iranian authorities have announced that from 20 July 1974, the registration of orders for import of the following goods on collection basis or opening of letters of credit may be made without lodging the deposit for registration:

BN tariff no.	Description
01.05	Live poultry (hens and chickens)
04.03A	Butter
04.04A	Ordinary fresh white cheese
04.05A	Birds eggs, edible
09.02A	Black tea
10.01	Wheat
10.03	Barley
10.05	Maize
10.06	Rice
25.23B	Cement

It has also been announced that, until further notice, registration of orders for import of the following items does not require the prior approval of the Ministry of Commerce:

BN tariff no.	
58.04 A1	Pile and chenille fabrics of cotton
B1	Pile and chenille fabrics of silk
D1	Pile and chenille fabrics of synthetic fibres
E1	Pile and chenille fabrics of regenerated fibres
ex 73.36	Stoves and gas cookers
84.15 C1	Electrical refrigerators
85.15 A1	Television sets
85.15 B1	Radio receivers

EDB ext. 420/475

Sultanate of Oman

Customs duty revision

The Government of Oman has announced that the following items are exempt from customs duty from 1 August 1974:

Cement, rice, wheat and wheat flour, milk, cooking oils (excluding butter and margarine), sugar, meat (fresh and frozen), fresh fruits, and tea.

A 2 per cent customs duty plus 2 per cent municipal tax will be imposed on all other items with the exception of liquor on which 75 per cent customs duty plus 2 per cent municipal tax will be charged. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Nigeria

Labour

Trade and Industry, (page 185) of 25 July 1974, gave details of a new Labour Decree. This Decree came into force on 1 August.

CRE ext. 3064/3338

Mauritius

Duty changes

The Customs Tariff (Amendment No. 2) Act No. 40 of 1974 published in the Mauritius *Government Gazette*, 18 July 1974, amends the rates of fiscal and customs duties in Part I of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act No. 59 of 1969. These amendments are too long to be reproduced here in full, but the items affected are contained in the following Chapters:

FIRST SCHEDULE

Part I – Import duties: Chapters 22, 37, 39, 71, 84, 87, 90.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Import levy

The Customs Tariff (Special Levy) (Amendment) Act No. 39 of 1974 published in the Mauritius *Government Gazette*, 18 July 1974 amends, with effect from 4 June, the Customs Tariff (Special Levy) Act No. 60 of 1973 by the deletion of the Schedule thereto and the insertion of the following new schedule. This increases the additional duty that is a percentage of the ordinary duty which applies to the following goods:

SCHEDULE

All goods specified in Chapters 50 to 57 of Part I of the First Schedule to the Act	10 per cent
All other goods specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Act, except those specified in Chapters 1 to 21, 23, 25 to 32, 38, 39, 41 and 97	25 per cent

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

South Africa

Budget changes

The South African Minister of Finance presented the main Budget for 1974-75 on 14 August. The Budget had been deferred because of the general election in April, a mini-Budget having been presented in February. Included in the changes proposed are:

Reductions in sales duty on certain commodities as follows:

household articles subject to 10 or 15 per cent (eg washing machines) reduced to 5 per cent

watches to 15 per cent

pianos and organs to 5 per cent

other musical instruments, ships and boats, toys and sporting requirements to 10 per cent.

Simplification with some reductions in stamp and transfer duties (eg on bills of lading). **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Japan

Plant Protection Law

A copy of an official translation of the Plant Protection Law, which deals with such matters as quarantine for imported plants and prohibited imports, is available on loan to British exporters.

EDB ext. 420/475

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Australia

Tariff changes

Details are given below of changes in the Australian customs tariff, as set out in Customs Tariff Proposals No. 9 (1974) operative on and from 19 July 1974.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966–1973

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty General	Rates of duty Preferential
1 After sub-item 29.04.5 insert the following sub-item:			
29.04.6	Propane-1, 2-diol	20%	20%
2 After sub-item 29.08.2 insert the following sub-item:			
29.08.3	Dipropylene glycol; tripropylene glycol	20%	20%
3 Omit item 29.43, substitute the following item:			
29.43	* Sugars chemically pure, other than sucrose, glucose and lactose; sugar ethers and sugar esters, and their salts, not falling within item 29.39, 29.41 or 29.42:		
29.43.1	Polyols being polyhydroxyether compounds containing two or more hydroxyl groups per molecule and containing not less than 50 per cent by weight of propylene oxide, not being polyesters	20%	20%
29.43.9	Other	6%	Free
4 Omit item 37.04, substitute the following item:			
37.04	* Sensitised plates and film, exposed but not developed, negative or positive	5%	5%
5 Omit items 37.06 and 37.07, substitute the following items:			
37.06	* Cinematograph film, exposed and developed consisting only of sound track, negative or positive	5%	5%
37.07	* Other cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track, negative or positive	5%	5%
6 After note 8 to Chapter 39 insert the following note: 9 In paragraph 39.01.15 'polyols' means polyhydroxy compounds containing two or more hydroxyl groups per molecule			
7 Omit paragraph 39.01.15, substitute the following paragraph:			
39.01.15	Goods, as follows: a polyols, not being goods falling within a preceding paragraph of this item; and b addition products of polyols of a kind falling within paragraph (a) with isocyanates, other than polyurethane synthetic resins and elastomers:		
39.01.151	Polymers of ethylene oxide with a molecular weight greater than 20000; ethylene oxidepropylene oxide condensates derived primarily from ethylene oxide	30%	30%
39.01.152	Goods, as follows: a polyols being polyhydroxyether compounds containing not less than 50 per cent by weight of propylene oxide and not being polyesters; and b addition products of polyols of a kind falling within paragraph (a) with isocyanates	20%	20%
39.01.159	Other	Free	Free
8 After note 9 to Chapter 48 insert the following notes: 10 In sub-paragraph 48.01.921 and sub-item 48.05.4 'machine-glazed paper' means paper made on a 'Yankee' or 'M.G.' paper machine, and having a highly glazed surface on one side and an unglazed and uncalendered surface on the other 11 In paragraph 48.07.73 'sensitized security paper' means paper: a impregnated with chemicals which provide a protection against fraudulent alteration; and b on which attempts to erase writing by either chemicals or ordinary ink eradicators produce a coloured stain			
9 Omit paragraph 48.01.92, substitute the following paragraph:			
48.01.92	Having a substance exceeding 22 grams per square metre and not exceeding 205 grams per square metre:		
48.01.921	Having a FOB price of not less than $250 per tonne, not being machine glazed paper	20%	20%
48.01.929	Other	30%, or, if lower, $48.23 per t	30%, less $2.96 per t; or, if lower, $41.58 per t
10 Omit sub-items 48.03.2 and 48.03.9, substitute the following sub-items:			
48.03.2	Goods, as follows: a vegetable parchment; b paper having a substance not exceeding 205 grams per square metre, not being goods falling within the last preceding sub-item	5%	5%
48.03.9	Other	5%	5%
11 Omit sub-item 48.05.3, substitute the following sub-items:			
48.05.3	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper	5%	5%
48.05.4	Embossed or perforated: a having a FOB price of not less than $250 per tonne; and b having a substance exceeding 22 grams per square metre but not exceeding 205 grams per square metre, not being machine glazed paper	20%	20%
12 Omit item 48.06, substitute the following item:			
48.06	* Paper and paperboard, ruled, lined or squared, but not otherwise printed, in rolls or sheets:		
48.06.1	Having a FOB price of not less than $250 per tonne and having a substance exceeding 22 grams per square metre but not exceeding 205 grams per square metre	20%	20%
48.06.9	Other	30%, or, if lower, $48.23 per t	22.5%, or, if lower, $48.23 per t, less 7.5%
13 Omit paragraph 48.07.62, substitute the following paragraph:			
48.07.62	Clay coated on a base paper containing no unbleached pulp or containing less than 70 per cent by weight of unbleached pulp, not being goods falling within the last preceding paragraph	20%	20%
14 Omit paragraphs 48.07.71 and 48.07.72, substitute the following paragraphs:			
48.07.71	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper	5%	5%
48.07.72	Goods, as follows: a wrappings; b surface-coloured, but not impregnated, having a FOB price of less than $250 per tonne, not being goods falling within the last preceding paragraph	30%, or, if lower, $48.23 per t	30%, less $2.96 per t; or, if lower, $45.27 per t
48.07.73	Surface-coloured, but not impregnated, not being goods falling within a preceding paragraph of this sub-item; sensitized security paper having a FOB price of not less than $250 per tonne	20%	20%

EDB ext. 468/469/401

Details are given below of changes in the Australian customs tariff, as set out in Customs Tariff Proposals No. 10 (1974) operative on and from 23 July 1974.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-1973

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty General	Rates of duty Preferential
1 Omit sub-item 22.08.9, substitute the following sub-item:			
22.08.9	Other	$10.16 per 1 of alcohol	$10.16 per 1 of alcohol
2 Omit item 22.09, substitute the following item:			
22.09	* Spirits not falling within item 22.08; liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages:		
22.09.1	Brandy:		
22.09.11	Containing not more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$1.29 per 1, and $6.49 per 1 of alcohol	$1.26 per 1, and $6.49 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.12	Containing more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$8.74 per 1 of alcohol	$8.70 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.2	Whisky, including liqueur whisky:		
22.09.21	Containing not more than 57 per cent volume of alcohol	$1.57 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol	$1.51 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.22	Containing more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$10.01 per 1 of alcohol	$9.89 per 1 of alcohol

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty General	Preferential
22.09.3	Gin, distilled wholly from barley malt, grain grape wine or fruit and certified in a manner approved by the Minister to be gin so distilled:		
22.09.31	Containing not more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$1.44 per 1 and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol	$1.42 per 1 and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.32	Containing more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$9.78 per 1 of alcohol	$9.74 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.4	Rum, pure, distilled wholly from sugar, sugar syrup, molasses or the refuse of sugar cane by a pot-still or similar process at a strength at which the rum does not contain more than 83 per cent by volume of alcohol and certified in a manner approved by the Minister to be pure rum so distilled:		
22.09.41	Containing not more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$1.44 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol	$1.37 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.42	Containing more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$9.78 per 1 of alcohol	$9.66 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.5	Rum, distilled wholly from sugar, sugar syrup, molasses or the refuse of sugar cane, blended (being a blend containing not less than 25 per cent by volume of pure rum separately distilled from sugar, sugar syrup, molasses or the refuse of sugar cane by a pot-still or similar process at a strength at which the pure rum does not contain more than 83 per cent by volume of alcohol) and certified in a manner approved by the Minister to be rum so distilled and so blended:		
22.09.51	Containing not more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$1.46 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol	$1.40 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.52	Containing more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$9.82 per 1 of alcohol	$9.70 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.6	Bitters; compound alcoholic preparations (known as concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages:		
22.09.61	Bitters	$1.55 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol	$1.48 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.62	Compound alcoholic preparations (known as concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages	28%	13%
22.09.7	Liqueurs; flavoured spirituous beverages, as prescribed by by-law:		
22.09.71	Containing not more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$1.24 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol	$1.24 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.72	Containing more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$9.43 per 1 of alcohol	$9.43 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.9	Other		
22.09.91	Containing not more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$1.66 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol	$1.66 per 1, and $7.26 per 1 of alcohol
22.09.92	Containing more than 57 per cent by volume of alcohol	$10.16 per 1 of alcohol	$10.16 per 1 of alcohol
3 Omit sub-items 24.02.1 to 24.02.2 (inclusive), substitute the following sub-items:			
24.02.1	Cigarettes; fine cut tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes, not put up for retail sale	$18.54 per kg	$18.54 per kg
24.02.2	Cigars, cigarillos and cheroots	$17.61 per kg	$17.61 per kg
4 Omit sub-item 24.02.9, substitute the following sub-item:			
24.02.9	Other	$9.90 per kg	$9.68 per kg

EDB ext. 468/469/401

Relaxation of restrictions on overseas borrowings

The Australian Treasury has announced that the restrictions on overseas borrowings were further relaxed, with effect from 8 August 1974, by reducing the variable deposit requirement from 25 per cent to 5 per cent. The reduction is for all foreign borrowings for a duration of two years or longer. The previous reduction was on 25 June when the requirement was reduced from 33⅓ per cent to 25 per cent.

Ref. CRE. 25987 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

New Zealand

Motor vehicles: sales tax

The New Zealand Sales Tax Amendment Act, which came into force on 9 August 1974, has changed the sales tax on motor cars from a flat rate of 40 per cent. The following rates now apply:

Engines up to but not including 1350 cc. –	30%
Engines 1350 cc. up to but not including 2000 cc –	37½%
Engines 2000 cc. up to but not including 2700 cc, –	50%
Engines 2700 cc. and above –	60%

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Rivets: customs tariff changes

The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff (rivets) Amendment Order 1974 which came into force on 2 August 1974 amending the following items in the New Zealand Customs tariff: 83.09.024, 83.09.025, 83.09.026. These should now read as follows:

Chapter 83
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL

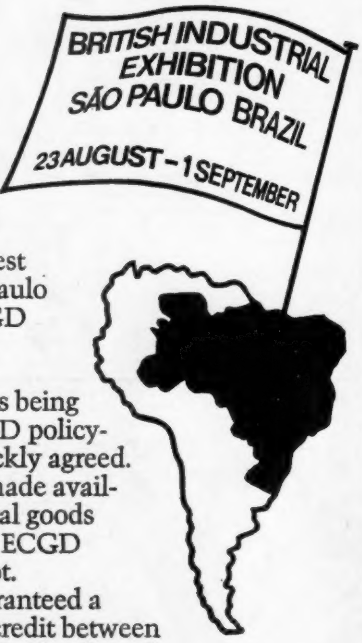
No.	Description	Unit	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July Year	Normal tariff	British preferential	Other preferential rates of duty
83.09	Clasps, frames with clasps for handbags and the like, buckles, buckle-clasps, hooks eyes, eyelets, and the like, of base metal, of a kind commonly used for clothing, travel goods handbags, or other textile or leather goods: tubular rivets and bifurcated rivets, of base metal:					
	Tubular rivets and bifurcated rivets:					
	Tubular rivets, blind:					
83.09.024	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	thousands	1974	Free†	Free†	Aul Free Can Free CPC Free
83.09.025	Other	thousands	1974	25%	25%	Aul Free Can 15% CPC 15%
83.09.026	Other kinds	thousands	1974	5%	5%	Aul Free Can Free CPC Free

† Or such higher rate of duty as the Minister may in any case decide.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Colin Moyle (left), New Zealand Minister of Agriculture, being greeted by Frederick Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. During his stay in Britain for a week as a guest of the British Government, Mr. Moyle had talks at several Ministries and with trade representatives. He also visited the National Institute for Research in Dairying, the Milk Marketing Board, and the International Wool Secretariat Technical Centre at Ilkley, Yorkshire.

ECGD is there.


BRITISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SÃO PAULO BRAZIL
23 AUGUST – 1 SEPTEMBER

The Brazilian economy is expanding rapidly.

To help British exporters get the best results at the São Paulo exhibition, an ECGD representative is there on the spot.

Cover for orders being negotiated by ECGD policyholders can be quickly agreed.

Credit can be made available to British capital goods exporters, whether ECGD policyholders or not.

ECGD has guaranteed a £5 million line of credit between a British and Brazilian bank, and other similar lines are being established.

These lines of credit ensure the availability of buyer credit at a preferential rate of 7% for capital goods orders down to £10,000.

There's an awful lot of business in Brazil. Our ECGD man on the spot at São Paulo is there to help you get your share.

For further information at the U.K. end, telephone Miss Butler at 01-606 6699 ext. 258.

ECGD

Export Credits Guarantee Department

FOR SECURITY, FOR FINANCE, FOR INFORMATION, FOR PROFITS.

Settling or Investing?

Whichever you have in mind we can help—if you are thinking of New Zealand.

Simply telephone one of our London offices—or write to us at
1 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4P 4HE

Bank of New Zealand

London main office
1 Queen Victoria Street, EC4P 4HE
Telephone: 01-248 6401

West End
54 Regent Street, W1R 5PJ
Telephone: 01-734 2181
30 Royal Opera Arcade, SW1Y 4UY
(New Zealand House Building)
Telephone: 01-930 5761

Head office
Wellington

New Zealand's Largest and Leading Bank

Fluxes for soldering, brazing or welding: Tariff and Development Board Report

Copies of the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report on fluxes etc. for soldering, brazing or welding etc. (tariff item 38.13.009) are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Ref. CRE 62/74. **CRE ext. 5321**

Canada

Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations

The Canadian authorities have issued amendments to the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations. These include additional definitions for insertion in Section 2 of the regulations and amendments to schedules D and E. Copies are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Soft toys and dolls: safety standards

The Canadian Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has issued a Technical Information release detailing the amendments to the Hazardous Products Act which upgrade the safety standards for soft toys and dolls. Copies are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Weights and measures regulations

The Canadian Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has issued new regulations for weights and measures, which took effect on 1 August. Section 25 sets out the requirements for the labelling of coin-operated machines, which will take effect from 1 June 1975. Copies are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Special dietary foods: regulations

The Canadian Department of Health and Welfare has issued Information Letter No. 424 which sets out the new regulations for the labelling, advertising and sales of special dietary foods. These foods, manufactured in or exported to Canada after 1 March 1976, will be expected to comply with the provisions. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Honduras

Motor vehicles: duty increased

Decree Law 134 amends Group 732 (Road Motor Vehicles) of the Honduras customs tariff. Duty on passenger vehicles is now levied on a sliding scale (from 30 per cent to 90 per cent *ad valorem* cif) according to the value of the vehicle. British exporters may obtain an extract from the Honduras customs tariff showing the latest changes from OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 474/476**

Jamaica

Items removed from specific import licensing

The Jamaican authorities, on 9 August 1974 issued Notice to Importers No. 2909 which states that the following items are removed from specific import licensing:

Vaccines – including New Castle and Marek's for poultry diseases, Neo-Vay for pigs Certivac for dogs, Polyvac for cows, and Coryne bacterium Pasteurella Bacterin for cows.
Bull semen – for breeding cows.
Eggs – for hatching only.
Livestock for breeding purposes – excluding horses, but including cattle, sheep, goats and rabbits, and on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture.
Ducklings and turkey poults for breeding purposes – on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture.
The following items specifically intended for use of the local fishing industry: Plastic fishing lines, galvanised wire, mesh wire, artificial bait, copper nail, floats, hooks, cast nets, swivels, wire lines, echo sounders, compass, trolling reels.
Dental, surgical and medical instruments and equipment, and parts therefor (surgical instruments have already been removed).
Stationery items, as follows: pencil sharpeners, common pen holders, draughting pens and points, pen points (nibs) drawing pins and map pins, erasers, rubber bands, paper punches, staplers (for office use), bull dog clips, date stamps, numbering machines, correcting fluid for typewriters and stencils, stencils, drawing pins, yard sticks, blackboard rulers, blackboard compasses and set squares, mathematics sets, counting frames (with beads).
Artist materials, as follows: Oil paints and water paints in tubes, turpentine (in small bottles) picture varnish (in small bottles), plasticine, acrylic paints – in small containers.

The following miscellaneous items:
Wooden clothes pegs.
Scissors.
Pesticides, eg rat bait.
Hasp and staples.
Locking bars.
Commercial solder.
Black japanned tower bolts.
Brass barrel bolts.
Chain and foot bolts.
Flush bolts.
Flush pulls.
Indicator bolts in all finishes, viz: Polished brass, chrome plated, satin chrome, BMA or brass.
Raw materials for the local productive sector – other than those currently banned, or those subject to specific import licences prior to the 23 January 1974.

EDB ext. 7312/456/457

Items of imports to be licensed freely

Notice to Importers No. 2910 issued by the Jamaican authorities states that with immediate effect import licences be issued freely, within reasonable limits, for the following items:

Livestock and poultry equipment.
Strappings and seals for steel and plastic.
Bolts, nuts, screws and washers.
Pitch pine lumber.
Redwood louvres.
Sanitary ware (excluding plastic).
Bathroom fittings and accessories.
Ball valves.
Gate valves.
Metal plumbing fittings and accessories.
Stainless steel sinks and fittings.
Annealed wire – 4 and 16 gauge.
Electric motors for water sewage and irrigation works.
Electric hair clippers.
Kerosene lamps and lanterns.
Bank and currency notes – only where imported by the Bank of Jamaica.
Stamps, current, unused – only where imported by the Postmaster General.
The following items specifically intended for use of the local fishing industry: Frozen squid bait, net leads, sheet leads, spark plugs, lamps and parts.
Structural steel sections – not further worked.
Galvanised and copper fittings.
Dead locks 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 in.
Pipe cocks: Hose bib, plain bib, stopcocks, chrome plated basin cocks, gate globe and check valves.
Semi-rotary pumps.
Furniture castors.
Chair nails (other than wire nails made locally).
Caustic soda.
Coppered steel, and bronzed steel welding wire and rods (other than types made locally).
Dry colour (red oxide, yellow ochre, lamp black, green oxide, red lead, etc.).

EDB ext. 7312/456/457

Motor spirit: consumption tax increased

The Jamaican authorities by the Consumption Duty Order No. 2 of 28 June 1974 have increased the Consumption duty on motor spirit. The present rate is as follows:

BTN	Description of goods	Unit for duty	Rate of duty
ex 27.10	Motor spirit		
	(i) with an octane rating of not less than 93 determined on the research method	gallon	36.2778 cents
	(ii) Other	gallon	34.7778 cents

EDB ext 7312/456/457

Anguilla

Motor spirit and cement: customs duty increased

The Anguilla authorities by Order No. 19 of 5 July 1974 have repealed the Customs Duty on items 313-01.3 and 661-02 and substituted the following:

				Rate of duty	
Item no.	Commodity	Unit for classification	Unit for duty	Preferential tariff	General tariff
313.01.3	Other motor spirit (gasolene)	barrel	gallon	0.50	0.59
661.02	Cement	cwt.	100	0.75	0.80

EDB ext. 7312/456/457

European Community

Reductions in the CCT as a result of GATT negotiations

In March 1973 the Commission on the authorisation of the EEC Council of Ministers entered into negotiations under Article XXIV (6) of the GATT with a number of countries whose GATT rights were affected by changes in the tariff rates of the new Member States as a result of their accession to the Community. The object of these negotiations was to maintain in the Schedule of concessions of the enlarged Community the general level of tariff concessions previously granted by the Six and the three acceding countries.

At their meeting on 22 July the Council adopted Resolutions giving formal approval to the new Schedules of Community GATT concessions which take account of the tariff reductions granted in the Article XXIV (6) negotiations.

Details of these tariff reductions are set out in the following schedule by reference to the CCT.

The Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community (Regulation (EEC) No. 1/74): Concessions granted in the Article XXIV (6) Negotiations

Tariff heading or sub-heading	Product	Rate of duty in Regulation (EEC) No. 1/74	Concession rate
01.01 A.II	Horses for slaughter	8%	4%
02.01 A.I	Meat for horses, asses, mules and hinnies	13%	8%
02.01 B	Offals:		
II.a)	Of horses, asses, mules and hinnies	13%	10%
II.b)	Of domestic bovine animals:		
1	Livers	14%	11%
2	Other	12%	7%
II.c)	Of domestic swine:		
1	Heads and cuts of heads; necks	12%	9%
2	Feet and tails	12%	9%
3	Kidneys	12%	9%
4	Livers	14%	11%
5	Hearts, tongues and lungs	12%	9%
6	Livers, hearts, tongues and lungs attached to the trachea and gullet	12%	9%
7	Other	12%	9%
II.d)	Other	6%	4% on 1 January 1975 3% on 1 January 1976
02.04 A	Meat and edible offals of domestic pigeons and domestic rabbits, fresh, chilled or frozen	13%	11%
03.01 A.I.b)	Salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	8%	4%
ex 07.01 Q.II	Chantarelles	7%	4%
08.02 A.I.a	Sweet oranges, fresh:		
	1 April-30 April	15%	13%
	1 May-15 May	15%	6%
	16 May-15 October	15%	4%
08.02 D.	Grapefruit	6%	4%
08.04 B.I and II	Dried grapes	6%	4%
08.06 A.II.c)	Fresh apples from 1 April to 31 July	8% with a minimum of 1.40 UA per 100 kg net	6% with a minimum of 1.40 UA per 100 kg net
ex 08.06 B.II.a)	Fresh pears from 1 April to 15 July	10% with a minimum of 1.50 UA per 100 kg net	7% with a minimum of 1.50UA per 100 kg net
08.08 C	Bilberries	7%	4%
ex 08.10 B	Bilberries, blackberries, mulberries and cloudberries preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	20%	18%
ex 08.11 D	Bilberries provisionally preserved but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	11%	8%
09.01 A.I.a)	Coffee, unroasted, not freed of caffeine	9.6%(a)	7%
15.07 D.II.a)1	Crude palm oil, not for technical or industrial uses	9%(b)	6%
16.04 B	Preserved salmonidae	13%	10% on 1 January 1975 7% on 1 January 1976
ex 20.06 B.II	Preserved pears—not containing added spirit:		
	Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg:		
a)6.aa)	With a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight	22% + ads	20% + ads
bb)	Other	22%	20%
	Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less:		
b)6.aa)	With a sugar content exceeding 15% by weight	24% + ads	22% + ads
bb)	Other	24%	22%
	Not containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity:		
c)1.cc)	Of 4.5 kg or more	23%	21%
c)2	Of less than 4.5 kg	23%	21%
24.01 A	Tobacco of a value, per package, not less than 280UA per 100 kg net weight:		
	Virginia flue cured and Burley	15% with a maximum duty of 70UA per 100 kg net	14% with a maximum duty of 45UA per 100 kg net
	Other	15% with a maximum duty of 70UA per 100 kg net	15% with a maximum duty of 70UA per 100 kg net (c)
ex 37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not		
	Of a width of 35mm or less (excluding X-rays, graphic and microfilms)	12.8%	8%
38.14	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation, inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils:		
A.	Anti-knock preparations based on tetraethyl—lead ('ethyl fluid)'	15.8%	13%
B.	Other:		
I	For lubricants:		
b)	Other (ie. other than those containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals)	10.4%	9%
II	Anti-knock preparations based on tetramethyl—lead, on ethylmethyl—lead or on mixtures of tetraethyl—lead and tetramethyl—lead	11.8%	9%
III	Other	11.2%	9%
39.01 C.IV	Polyamides	17.6%	16%
44.05 B.	Coniferous wood, of a length of 125cm or less and of a thickness of less than 12.5mm	10%	5%
47.01 A.II	Wood pulp:		
	(a) Sulphite wood pulp	3% with zero duty tariff quota	1.5% on 1 January 1975 Free on 1 January 1976
	(b) Other	3% with zero duty tariff quota	Free

The Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community *continued*

Tariff heading or sub-heading	Product	Rate of duty in Regulation (EEC) No. 1/74	Concession rate
48.01 C.II	Kraft paper and kraft board	12%	11% on 1 January 1975 10.5% on 1 January 1976 8.5% on 1 July 1977 8% on 1 January 1979
48.21	Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding:		
ex B.	Napkins and napkin liners for babies, put up for retail sale	14%	12% on 1 January 1975 10% on 1 January 1976
73.22	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers for any materia l (other than compressed or liquified gas), of iron or steel, of a capacity exceeding '300 litres, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment	6%	5%
78.01 A.I.	Unwrought lead for refining, containing 0.02% or more by weight of silver (bullion lead)	1.32UA per 100 kg net	2% on 1 January 1975 Free on 1 January 1976
ex 84.06 B.	Outboard motors with a cylinder capacity of more than 325 cc	11%	8%
84.06 C.II.a)	Compression ignition engines:		
	Marine engines:		
	For the vessels of subheadings 89.01A and B.I, 89.02A and B.I and 89.03A	11% (d)	Free
	Other	11%	9% on 1 January 1975 8% on 1 January 1976
b)2.	Other compression ignition engines not elsewhere specified	14%	13% on 1 January 1975 12% on 1 January 1976
84.10 B.I.	Pumps (for liquids), having a pressure capacity of 20 bars or more (other than delivery pumps fitted, or designed to be fitted, with a measuring device)	9%	7.5%
84.23 A.	Excavating, levelling, tamping, boring and extracting machinery for earth, minerals or ores:		
ex I.	Self-propelled, track-laying or wheeled, not capable of running on rails:		
	Scrapers	11%	9%
	Parts for the machinery of heading 84.23 A.I.	11%	9%
87.01 ex C	Other tractors (other than wheeled agricultural and forestry tractors within sub-headings A and B) excluding those for semi-trailers	20%	14%
ex 87.02 B.II.a)1.	Dumpers:		
	With an engine capacity of:		
	less than 10,000 cc	22%	20% on 1 January 1975 17% on 1 January 1976
	10,000 cc or more	22%	20%
90.24	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature, (for example, pressure gauges, thermostats, level gauges, flow meters, heat meters, automatic oven draught regulators) not being articles falling within heading No. 90.14:		
A.	Pressure gauges (manometers)	11%	9%
C.	Other (other than manometers and thermostats)	10%	9%

(a) Duty rate reduced to 7% (suspension) for an indefinite period
(b) Duty rate reduced to 6% (suspension) for an indefinite period
(c) Binding at the existing rate of duty
(d) Temporarily suspended at free

Tariff Quota Concessions under GATT Article XXIV (6) Negotiations

Tariff heading or sub-heading	Product	CCT	Concession
02.01 A.II.a)2. 02.01 ex A.II.b)	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	20% within the limit of an annual global tariff quota of 22,000 metric tons	20% within the limit of an annual global tariff quota of 38,500 metric tons (excluding bone)
ex 44.15	Plywood of coniferous species without the addition of other substances, of which the faces are not further prepared than the peeling process of a thickness greater than 9mm. Plywood of coniferous species, without the addition of other substances, sanded and of a thickness greater than 18.5mm	13%	zero duty tariff quota of 400,000m^3
48.01 A	Newsprint.	7% with zero duty annual tariff quota of 625,000 metric tons	7% with a zero duty annual tariff quota of 1.5 million metric tons

In general these tariff reductions will come into force on 1 January 1975 but for some products there will be further reductions as indicated in column 4 of the above schedule.

In accordance with the Act of Accession the new Member States will modify their transitional tariff rates charged on imports from non-Member States to reflect the reductions being made in the level of duties in the CCT. The Six for their part will adjust their rates charged on imports from the new Member States to maintain Community preference.

Inquiries about tariff rates should be made to Miss R. I. Lowe, Tariff Division, Dept. of Trade, Rm 308, Kingsgate House, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877 ext 3070).

United Kingdom shares of certain EEC tariff quotas

An Order (the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 7) Order 1974 SI 1376 of 1974) has been made providing for the implementation and administration of the United Kingdom's shares of certain new EEC tariff quotas (or of increases in certain current quotas) for imports from third countries which have been opened by the EEC for the rest of the year supplementing the existing 1974 Community arrangements. (A notice in *Trade and Industry* of 24 January 1974, p. 122 referred). The new Community Regulations are printed in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L218 of 9 August 1974.

The items concerned are listed below together with the United Kingdom rates of duty applicable within the quotas, the dates of their coming into operation, and the levels of the United Kingdom's initial shares where applicable. When a Member State's initial share of a quota is exhausted it can draw on the Community reserve so long as that lasts; there is no Community reserve for ferro-silicon. In all cases, except the quota for unwrought magnesium containing 99.95 per cent or more by weight of pure magnesium, the quota relief will be available to importers in the order that they enter the goods

European Communities continued

with Customs for home use. In the case of the 'extra pure' magnesium intended for the nuclear industry importers will be entitled to quota relief only under certificates issued to them by the Department of Trade in accordance with special arrangements. (Any importer who expects to import this material for the nuclear industry and is not yet aware of these arrangements should get in touch with the Department at the address given at the end of this notice.)

Where imports from particular third country sources qualify for a nil duty or a rate of duty as low or lower than the quota rate under other preferential arrangements, such imports will not count against the quotas.

Tariff heading	Product	UK quota duty rate	UK initial quota share (where applicable)	Date of operation	EEC Regulation
73.02 CI	Ferro-silicon-containing not less than 20% by weight of silicon	2.8%	11,000 tonnes	16.8.74	2088/74
73.02 CII	Ferro-silicon – Other	5.8% (2.8% for goods qualifying for Commonwealth preference)			
73.02 D	Ferro-silico-manganese	1.6%	1,900 tonnes	16.8.74	2089/74
ex 73.02 EI	Ferro-chromium containing 0.1% or less by weight of carbon and more than 30% but not more than 90% inclusive of chromium	2.2%	6,315 tonnes	16.8.74	2090/74
ex 73.02 EI	Ferro-chromium containing not less than 4% by weight of carbon	Nil	11,000 tonnes	1.9.74	2091/74
ex 77.01 AII	Unwrought magnesium containing 99.8% or more by weight but less than 99.95% by weight of pure magnesium	Nil	94 tonnes	16.8.74	2092/74
ex 77.01 AII	Unwrought magnesium containing 99.95% or more by weight of pure magnesium	Nil	1,192 tonnes		
77.01 AI ex 77.01 AII	Unwrought magnesium containing less than 99.8% by weight of pure magnesium	Nil	15 tonnes		
44.15 AI	Certain coniferous plywood	Nil	The EEC quota opened for 1974 by R/3593/73 has been increased by the institution from 16.8.74 of a Community reserve of 100,000 cu. metres on which Member States may draw when they have exhausted their initial shares of the original quota	—	2087/74

EEC Information Unit's new telephone system means speedier inquiry service

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of membership of the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. A new telephone system has been introduced giving immediate access to several extensions. This should eliminate delays caused by extensions being engaged and provide a better service for callers at any time from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. every weekday.

New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions. The Unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. The new telephone number is: 01-222 7877, ext. 4301 (six lines).

Notes

Tariff Quotas provide for the importation of specified amounts of goods at zero or reduced rates of duty. Any goods that do not qualify for the quotas are charged the normal rate of duty. Inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to Branch 2 of Tariff Division, of the Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Claims for tariff quota relief should be made in accordance with Customs Notice 771, copies of which can be obtained from any Customs House or office of Customs and Excise.

Inquiries about how much individual quotas have been used should be made to HM Customs Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit at Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, Tel. 01 626 1515 ext. 2570. Copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* may be obtained from HMSO, P.O. Box 569, London SE1, tel. 01 928 6977 ext. 365.

Extension of EEC Agreements with Morocco and Tunisia

The Association Agreements between the EEC and Morocco and Tunisia have been extended beyond the expiry date of 31 August 1974. (Regulation (EEC) 1987/74 and Regulation (EEC) 1988/74 appear in *Official Journal* L 208 of 30 July 1974). The United Kingdom implemented the Enlargement Protocol to the EEC/Morocco Agreement on 1 March 1974. Details of the EEC/Tunisia Enlargement Protocol appear in *Trade and Industry*, 8 August 1974 (page 289).

The existing Agreements are due to be replaced by new Agreements as part of the Community's global policy towards Mediterranean countries. These new Agreements have not yet been concluded, so the provisions of the existing Agreements have been extended, unchanged, until the entry into force of the new Agreements, or 31 August 1975, whichever is the sooner.

Inquiries about these extensions should be addressed to: Department of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H OET, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 3475.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

General. Regulation (EEC) 2110/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1041/67 on detailed rules for the application of export refunds on products subject to a single price system. (*Official Journal* L220, 10 August 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 2111/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1373/70 on common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products subject to a single price system. (*Official Journal* L220, 10 August 1974).

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) 1924/74 adjusting the compensatory amounts and variable components applicable during the third quarter of 1974 on the importation of goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 and containing cereals or rice. (*Official Journal* L205, 26 July 1974).

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) 1980/74 determining the quantity of potatoes required for the manufacture of 100 kilogrammes of starch. (*Official Journal* L207, 29 July 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 1981/74 laying down detailed rules for the application pursuant to Article 7 (2) of Regulation (EEC) 1132/74 of an export levy on starches. (*Official Journal* L207, 29 July 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 1983/74 fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, in respect of trade within the Community the components designed to protect the rice and cereals processing industries. (*Official Journal* L207, 29 July 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 1996/74 amending Regulation 120/67/EEC on the common organisation of the market in cereals. (*Official Journal* L209, 31 July 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 1997/74 amending Regulation 139/67/EEC on the fixing and granting of export refunds on cereals. (*Official Journal* L209, 31 July 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 1998/74 amending Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) 1127/74 fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, the monthly price increases for cereals, wheat and rye flour and wheat groats and meal. (*Official Journal* L209, 31 July 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 1999/74 amending Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) 243/73 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for rice and fixing these amounts for certain products. (*Official Journal* L209, 31 July 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 2012/74 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) 1132/74 as regards production refunds on starches. (*Official Journal* L209, 31 July 1974).

Corrigendum. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L216, 7 August 1974, contains the text of a correction to Regulation (EEC) 2012/74 as follows:

Page 46, Article 3, first phrase:

for 'If the maize groats and meal or the broken rice is for the use in a Member State:'

read 'If the maize groats and meal or the broken rice is for use in a Member State other than in the State required to pay the refund:'

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1984/74 amending (i) Regulation (EEC) 2500/73 on the advance fixing of refunds and the period of validity of export licences for milk and milk products and (ii), as regards communications with regard to such products, Regulation (EEC) 210/69 (*Official Journal* L207, 29 July 1974)

Fish and fish products. Regulation (EEC) 1985/74 laying down detailed rules of application for the fixing of reference prices and free-at-frontier prices for carp. (*Official Journal* L207, 29 July 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 1986/74 fixing reference prices for carp for the 1974/75 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L207, 29 July 1974).

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 2059/74 extending the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) 1295/74. on the processing of beef bought in by the intervention agencies. This Regulation replaces the date 3 August 1974 in Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) 1295/74 by 2 November 1974. (*Official Journal* L213, 9 August 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 2073/74 concerning the sale at prices fixed in

EEC information – Inquiry points at Customs and Excise headquarters

General inquiries on EEC matters which are the concern of HM Customs and Excise may be made to the following telephone extensions:

HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515

		Extn.
Community Transit	International Customs Division D —Branch 1	
	traders A-K	2263
	traders L-Z	2561
European Communities—general inquiries	International Customs Division D —Branch 4	3055
EEC Free Trade Agreements with EFTA countries	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2385/2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, except Greece and Turkey, Anglo-Danish free trade agreement	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, Greece and Turkey	International Customs Division D —Branch 2	2561
Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, Channel Islands, Isle of Man	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2504
Compensatory levies	International Customs Division G —Branch 3	2343/2307
Copies of public notices and customs forms on EEC matters	General Services Division—Unit 4	3079/2069

New EC Legislation
continued

advance at a standard rate of beef and veal held by the intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* L216, 7 August 1974).

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 2081/74 concerning the list of quality liqueur wines originating in third countries provided for in point (ii) of the definition of 'liqueur wine' set out in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) 948/70 (*Official Journal* L217, 8 August 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 2082/74 concerning the lists of quality liqueur wines produced in specified regions provided for in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 816/70. (*Official Journal* L217, 8 August 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 2083/74 on the granting of aid for the re-storage of table wine in respect of which a storage contract was concluded during the wine-growing year 1973/74. (*Official Journal* L217, 8 August 1974).

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 2118/74 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of reference prices for fruit and vegetables. (*Official Journal* L220, 10 August 1974).

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER STATES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L215, 6 August 1974, contains the texts of the following Decisions:

Decision 74/398/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to mushrooms, falling within heading No. 07.04 ex B of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Taiwan and in free circulation in Germany.

Decision 74/399/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to handkerchiefs, falling within heading No. 61.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in China and in free circulation in the other Member States.

Decision 74/400/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to clothing in textiles other than cotton, umbrellas and sunshades, falling within heading Nos. ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03 and ex 66.01 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States.

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION – MOTOR VEHICLES – CORRIGENDA: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L215, 6 August 1974, contains the texts of the following corrections:

Correction to Directive 72/306/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of pollutants from diesel engines for use in vehicles (published in *Official Journal* L190, 20 August 1972)

Page 1, Article 3, seventh line:
for 'modified vehicle'
read 'modified vehicle type'

Correction to Directive 74/60/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (interior parts of the passenger compartment other than the interior rear-view mirrors, layout of controls, the roof or sliding roof, the backrest and rear part of the seats), (published in the *Official Journal* L38, 11 February 1974)

Page 3, Article 4, seventh line:
for 'modified vehicle'
read 'modified vehicle type'

Correction to Directive 74/61/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to devices to prevent the unauthorised use of motor vehicles (published in the *Official Journal* L38, 11 February 1974)

Page 22, Article 4, sixth line:
for 'modified vehicle'
read 'modified vehicle type'

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C91, 3 August 1974, contains a notice about an exclusive selling rights agreement between Goodyear Italiana S.p.a. and Euram Italia S.p.a. relating to plastic film under the trade mark Vitafilm for food packaging. The original agreement contained restrictions on competition which were incompatible with Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and have been terminated.

The Commission is proposing to take a favourable decision on this agreement but before doing so it invites any interested third parties to make their comments known within one month from 3 August 1974 under reference No. IV/23013 to the address below:

Commission of the European Communities
Directorate-General for Competition
Directorate for Restrictive Agreements and Dominant Positions
rue de la Loi, 200
1040 Brussels
Belgium.

Further information: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5092.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.*

Price 63p (*by post* 78p). Annual Subscription £8.60 including postage, and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest.

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manu-facturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Total	Manu-facturing industry	Whole-salers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices	
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087		series in £ million				series in £ million	
1969	99	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	101	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,073	285	788
1972	104	109	102	83	111	−394	−498	28	22	114	−677	791
1973	109	114	107	89	116	627	433	38	227	−1,286	−2,375	1,089
1971 3rd qtr.	102	104	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr.	102	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	88	105	−131	−156	15	−9	71	−121	192
2nd qtr.	104	108	102	84	110	−100	−145	−12	40	112	−64	176
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	81	110	−83	−125	4	−8	−116	−284	163
4th qtr.	106	111	102	81	118	−80	−72	22	−1	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr.	109	115	109	88	123	242	168	18	31	−146	−351	205
2nd qtr.	109	113	102	84	107	188	66	−16	154	−188	−399	211
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	116	102	46	18	22	−291	−606	315
4th qtr.	109	114	108	93	120	95	99	18	20	−661	−1,019	358
1974 1st qtr.	106	112	109	99	110	−265	−105	2	−64	−979	−1,288	309
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.7	+0.1	+2.6	+9.2	+3.1							
on a year earlier	N/C	+3.0	+2.6	+13.0	−4.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all indus-tries	Total manu-facturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new regis-trations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all indus-tries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manu-factured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total em-ployees	mid-month count	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2*	115.5	581	2.6	304	953	1,151
1972 3rd qtr.	103.0	102.4	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147	684	779
4th qtr.	105.9	105.7	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179	871	940
1973 1st qtr.	110.4	110.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	995
2nd qtr.	109.4	109.4	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1*	112.6	605	2.6	289	931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.3	110.9	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	895	1,197
4th qtr.	109.2	110.3	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.0	105.3	110.1	103	101.4†	12.9	205.1	138.4	124.9	543	2.4	285	1,124	1,558
2nd qtr.			107.1	104	107.5	15.8	209.8 p	148.8 p	130.8	552	2.4	309	1,281	1,736
1973 June	110.1	111.1	110.1	135	178 9	9.3	137.5	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304	960	1,198
July	110.4	110.7	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.3	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324	961	1,145
Aug.	109.7	110.4	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.5	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330	980	1,206
Sept.	110.8	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.7	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,043	1,239
Oct.	111.3	112.0	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.7	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	982	1,385
Nov.	110.1	111.8	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	166.0	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368	1,022	1,304
Dec.	106 3	107.1	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	175.1	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362	1,019	1,354
1974 Jan.	100.0	100.8	109.5	93	191.8	12.0	202.4	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304	1,012	1,396
Feb.	102.9	106.8	110.3	109	101.7†	13.2	205.5	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278	1,153	1,599
Mar.	106.1	108.3	110.4	106	102.6	13.5	207.3	142.2	126.4	545	2.4	274	1,208	1,680
Apr.	108.4	109.9	107.9	96	106.1	15.2	208.5	146.3	127.0	546	2.4	297	1,250	1,661
May	108.7	108.7	105.4	105	107.6	15.9	211.3	148.9	130.7	548	2.4	314	1,266	1,745
June	108.7	109.4	108.1	111	108.7	16.5	209.6 p	151.1 p	134.6	561	2.5	317	1,325	1,802
July			109.0	116	109.7	17.1	210.1 p	153.4 p		582 p	2.6 p	317	1,327 p	1,805 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+5.5	+3.8	−1.9	+6.8	+5.1		+1.6	+6.2	+4.2	+3.1		+11.8	+8.5	+8.3
on a year earlier	−0.7	−0.1	−1.4	−20.2	+16.6		+52.0	+24.5	+14.8	−4.9		+3.2	+39.2	+58.2

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

Index of retail prices for July

The index of retail prices for all items for 16 July 1974, was 109.7 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.9 per cent on June (108.7), of 17.1 per cent on July 1973 and of 13.5 per cent on October 1973.

The rise of the all items index in July was due to increases in the prices of electricity and many other goods and services, which were only partly offset by reductions in the prices of some items of food, particularly potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

The movements for the main groups of the index are shown in Table 2.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

TABLE 1 Rates of change

	All items				All items except seasonal food			
	Index 15 January 1947 = 100	Index 16 January 1962 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Index 16 January 1962 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 6 months
1974 February	101.7	195.1	+1.7	+13.2	101.9	193.0	+1.9	+ 7.8
March	102.6	196.8	+0.9	+13.5	102.8	194.7	+0.9	+ 7.9
April	106.1	203.5	+3.4	+15.2	106.3	201.3	+3.4	+ 9.7
May	107.6	206.4	+1.4	+16.0	107.7	204.0	+1.3	+10.3
June	108.7	208.5	+1.0	+16.5	108.6	205.7	+0.8	+10.5
July	109.7	210.4	+0.9	+17.1	110.0	208.3	+1.3	+10.0

TABLE 2 General index of retail prices

	Indices (15 January, 1974 = 100) 18 June 1974	Indices (15 January, 1974 = 100) 16 July 1974	Percentage change over the month
All items	108.7	109.7	+0.9
All items excluding food	109.6	111.1	+1.4
Food	105.9	105.5	−0.4
Seasonal food	111.1	103.1	−7.2
Other food	104.7	106.1	+1.3
Alcoholic drink	110.7	111.7	+0.9
Tobacco	121.6	121.6	NIL
Housing	108.1	108.2	+0.1
Fuel and light	109.6	113.6	+3.6
Durable household goods	106.6	109.2	+2.4
Clothing and footwear	109.0	109.7	+0.6
Transport and vehicles	110.9	112.2	+1.2
Miscellaneous goods	109.6	112.4	+2.6
Services	105.7	108.0	+2.2
Meals out	107.5	109.1	+1.5

Northern Ireland index of production

The provisional index of production for June 1974 is 165. This is 52 points higher than the index for May 1974 and 10 points lower than June 1973.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on June 1973 shown in brackets are: textiles 220 (−60 points); clothing 139 (+ 3 points); engineering and metals 126 (+ 2 points); food, drink and tobacco 141 (+2 points); timber and furniture 161 (−4 points); mineral products 176 (−13 points); other manufacturing industries 276 (+9 points); gas, electricity and water 173 (+6 points).

Steel consumption and stocks in the second quarter of 1974

Consumption of steel

Consumption of finished steel in the second quarter of 1974 is provisionally estimated to have been 4,767,000 tonnes (6,549,000 tonnes ingot equivalent) after seasonal adjustment. This was 10½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter, when 3 day working was for the most part in force, and less than 1 per cent below the record level of consumption in the fourth quarter of 1973.

Stocks

Stocks of steel held by consumers and merchants are estimated, after adjustment for seasonal factors, to have risen by 51,000 tonnes (70,000 tonnes ingot equivalent) during the second quarter of 1974. This increase, which is the smallest since the return to stockbuilding in the third quarter of 1972, follows an unprecendented rise of nearly 600,000 tonnes in the first quarter of 1974.

Finished steel: estimated UK consumption

NB All quantities are expressed in metric units (1 imperial ton = 1.016 tonnes)

	Actual consumption Thousand tonnes		Actual consumption Per cent change over previous year		Seasonally adjusted consumption thousand tonnes	
	(a)		(a)		(a)	
1968 1st quarter	4,246		+ 4.5		4,078	
2nd quarter	4,299		+ 3.6		4,146	
3rd quarter	3,992		+13.2		4,308	
4th quarter	4,298		+ 4.9		4,303	
Total	16,835		+ 6.3			
1969 1st quarter	4,608		+ 8.5		4,434	
2nd quarter	4,685		+ 9.0		4,525	
3rd quarter	4,087		+ 2.4		4,419	
4th quarter	4,402		+ 2.4		4,404	
Total	17,782		+ 5.6			
1970 1st quarter	4,627		+ 0.4		4,514	
2nd quarter	4,582		− 2.2		4,364	
3rd quarter*	4,132		+ 1.1		4,463	
4th quarter	4,296		− 2.4		4,296	
Total	17,637		− 0.8			
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1971 1st quarter	4,660	4,696	+0.7		4,488	4,520
2nd quarter	4,318	4,303	−5.8		4,172	4,158
3rd quarter	3,801	3,763	−8.0		4,108	4,067
4th quarter	4,022	3,960	−6.4		4,033	3,977
Total	16,801	16,722	−4.7			
1972 1st quarter		4,029		−14.2		3,933
2nd quarter		4,246		− 1.3		4,043
3rd quarter		3,958		+ 5.2		4,275
4th quarter		4,517		+14.1		4,499
Total		16,750		+ 0.2		
1973 1st quarter		4,909		+21.8		4,667
2nd quarter		4,498		+ 5.9		4,368
3rd quarter		4,253		+ 7.5		4,599
4th quarter		4,785		+ 5.9		4,811
Total		18,445		+10.1		
1974 1st quarter (p)		4,533		− 7.7		4,314
2nd quarter (p)		4,909		+ 9.1		4,767

*14-week statistical period; figures reduced to a 13-week basis for purposes of comparability.
(p) provisional.
(a) excluding welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.
(b) including welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.

'T & I' subscriptions and sales

Subscription and sales inquiries about *Trade and Industry* should be directed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; Brazennose Street, Manchester 2; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1; 7–11 Linenhall Street, Belfast 1; or through any bookseller.

Index of industrial production in June

The provisional estimate index of production for June 1974, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 108.7 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 109.4.

For the three months April 1974 to June 1974, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 5.5 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months, January 1973 to March 1974; for manufacturing industry alone there was an increase of 3.8 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

Index of industrial production
Seasonally adjusted

1970 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1969	99.7	104.9	99.4	98.6	99.6	96.8	92.1	95.0	99.8	97.0	92.4	97.1	94.8	105.9	104.1
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	100.4	99.7	99.6	100.7	100.1	101.7	103.4	102.2	99.1	100.1	100.8	102.6	96.6	98.5	93.3
1972	102.4	84.0	102.0	105.0	104.2	106.4	102.6	108.0	99.4	95.1	93.1	110.3	91.8	101.6	94.2
1973	109.8	93.6	110.3	109.3	106.4	114.0	110.0	120.9	107.5	104.6	101.3	126.2	95.1	101.6	102.6
1971 3rd qtr.	100.4	101.4	99.3	100.5	99.9	101.6	101.2	101.1	99.4	99.5	99.7	104.2	95.2	100.2	93.0
4th qtr.	100.2	92.0	98.8	100.8	100.0	102.0	105.7	104.9	97.6	96.8	99.9	105.6	91.9	96.5	90.8
1972 1st qtr.	98.1	45.6	98.5	104.9	102.8	108.4	97.4	104.1	97.2	98.0	92.1	107.0	90.4	94.8	89.1
2nd qtr.	102.8	95.7	101.3	104.7	103.5	106.6	100.8	108.1	98.1	94.1	90.6	107.5	93.0	100.4	94.2
3rd qtr.	103.0	95.0	102.4	105.2	104.9	105.7	106.6	107.4	99.8	92.8	96.1	111.5	91.5	103.1	96.7
4th qtr.	105.9	99.7	105.7	105.1	105.4	104.6	105.5	112.6	102.4	95.6	93.7	115.1	92.2	108.1	96.8
1973 1st qtr.	110.4	99.6	110.7	108.4	106.6	111.4	107.2	120.0	108.0	105.0	102.6	127.8	93.9	102.0	102.0
2nd qtr.	109.4	95.9	109.4	109.5	106.9	113.9	107.3	119.4	105.5	100.5	100.4	125.4	94.6	98.5	104.3
3rd qtr.	110.3	94.2	110.9	110.1	105.6	117.7	114.7	121.2	108.9	106.6	100.9	125.9	95.8	103.6	104.8
4th qtr.	109.2	84.7	109.7	108.9	106.3	113.1	111.0	123.1	107.7	106.5	101.4	125.6	96.0	102.3	99.3
1974 1st qtr.	103.0	55.6	105.3	111.0	105.6	120.0	103.0	128.1	102.9	104.9	100.2	124.0	85.6	88.6	97.4
2nd qtr.	108.6	89.0	109.3	110.4	104.1	120.9	111.8	131.5	107.2	104.4	106.0	123.9	97.2	97.8	107.4
1973 Sept	110.8	95	111.6	111	106	120	112	124	109	108	101	126	96	103	102
Oct.	111.3	94	112.0	111	108	116	115	126	110	108	102	127	95	107	99
Nov.	110.1	84	111.8	109	107	112	111	126	109	108	103	127	97	101	103
Dec.	106.3	77	107.1	107	104	111	107	117	105	103	99	123	96	98	96
1974 Jan.	100.0	69	100.8	113	105	126	100	128	98	101	97	119	82	81	92
Feb.	102.9	41	106.8	112	107	120	102	130	105	107	102	127	86	92	98
Mar.	106.1	57	108.3	109	105	114	107	127	106	106	102	126	89	93	102
Apr.	108.5	86	109.9	112	105	124	111	131	107	106	102	126	97	93	107
May	108.7	90	108.7	111	104	122	111	133	108	104	108	125	98	100	107
June	108.7	91	109.4	109	103	118	113	131	107	103	108	121	96	99	109
Jan.-Mar. (av.)	103.0	56	105.3	111	106	120	103	128	103	105	100	124	86	89	97
Apr.-June (av.)	108.6	89	109.3	110	104	121	112	132	107	104	106	124	97	98	107

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	48	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1969	100.3	100.4	100.0	100.4	100.2	103.0	100.4	103.7	102.7	105.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	102.0	96.2
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	91.4	89.4	97.7	102.3	100.7	103.0	105.4	107.7	106.4	109.8	103.0	97.3	100.6	102.9	103.9
1972	90.8	89.2	95.7	104.6	103.0	104.5	107.7	114.2	113.7	115.1	113.5	101.9	104.6	105.2	111.2
1973	99.5	97.3	106.1	109.6	108.1	101.0	113.8	126.3	125.0	128.2	130.2	112.8	111.3	107.5	117.8
1971 3rd qtr.	88.0	85.2	96.8	102.2	100.5	106.4	105.1	107.5	105.8	110.2	101.8	97.2	99.9	103.2	105.8
4th qtr.	84.7	81.7	94.1	102.2	100.7	105.2	104.9	108.7	108.3	109.4	106.5	97.3	100.6	105.3	108.0
1972 1st qtr.	81.3	79.2	87.9	100.3	96.9	103.1	107.0	105.5	106.8	103.5	110.8	98.2	97.7	106.9	103.1
2nd qtr.	91.1	91.1	91.3	104.1	102.8	103.5	106.9	115.5	114.2	117.6	113.9	101.1	103.1	107.6	111.7
3rd qtr.	91.8	90.5	95.9	105.9	105.1	104.4	107.7	112.7	112.5	113.0	111.5	103.0	106.2	101.6	115.2
4th qtr.	98.9	96.1	107.6	107.9	107.3	106.9	109.4	123.1	121.2	126.2	117.7	105.5	111.2	104.5	114.7
1973 1st qtr.	100.7	98.1	109.0	110.4	110.8	102.3	110.6	127.6	131.7	121.3	139.9	109.6	113.8	110.1	114.2
2nd qtr.	98.9	96.7	105.8	112.0	110.3	102.2	116.8	126.2	124.0	129.6	129.8	110.5	112.9	108.3	118.1
3rd qtr.	98.8	96.6	105.7	107.5	105.6	99.1	112.4	126.4	122.9	131.8	127.5	116.2	108.8	107.6	117.9
4th qtr.	99.4	98.0	104.1	108.5	105.6	100.0	115.6	124.9	121.5	130.2	123.5	114.9	109.7	104.0	121.1
1974 1st qtr.	90.5	85.7	105.6	97.4	95.5	88.5	102.4	114.6	104.8	129.9	114.6	107.6	99.2	99.3	110.8
2nd qtr.	89.0	84.5	102.8	106.5	102.5	95.5	116.2	123.9	116.7	135.0	111.1	111.5	112.6		120.3
1973 Sept.	104	100	116	109	108	99	113	124	119	131	130	117	107		118
Oct.	99	99	97	109	105	102	118	127	124	132	127	115	113		128
Nov.	101	99	108	111	108	102	120	127	123	135	130	116	110		118
Dec.	98	96	107	105	104	98	109	120	118	124	113	114	106		117
1974 Jan.	85	81	99	90	87	84	96	108	98	122	107	102	93		110
Feb.	92	87	108	98	96	90	103	112	103	127	116	111	96		105
Mar.	94	89	109	105	104	92	109	124	113	141	121	110	109		117
Apr.	91	86	106	109	105	95	118	128	119	143	114	111	113		116
May	85	81	96	102	98	94	112	122	116	131	107	111	110		128
June	91	87	106	109	104	98	119	121	115	131	112	112	115		117
Jan.-Mar. (av.)	91	86	106	97	96	89	102	115	105	130	115	108	99		111
Apr.-June (av.)	89	85	103	107	103	96	116	124	117	135	111	112	113		120

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for July

In July 1974 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £375 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £478 million, seasonally adjusted, of which £345 million was accounted for by the deficit on trade in oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products – for details see Table 9). The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £103 million.

In the three months May to July 1974 the current account deficit averaged £375 million a month compared with £340 million a month in the previous three months.

£ million per month seasonally adjusted

			Visible balance: Trade in goods			
		Current balance	Petroleum and petroleum products	Other goods	Total	Invisible balance: Services and other current transactions
1973	1st qtr.	− 49	− 62	− 55	−117	+ 68
	2nd qtr.	− 63	− 75	− 58	−133	+ 70
	3rd qtr.	− 97	− 78	−124	−202	+105
	4th qtr.	−221	−100	−240	−340	+119
1974	1st qtr.	−331	−240	−194	−434	+103
	2nd qtr.	−352	−306	−149	−455	+103*
	February	−343	−259	−187	−446	+103†
	March	−369	−296	−176	−472	+103†
	April	−308	−300	−111	−411	+103*
	May	−376	−295	−184	−479	+103*
	June	−374	−322	−155	−477	+103*
	July	−375	−345	−133	−478	+103*
	Feb.-Apr.	−340	−285	−158	−443	+103*
	May-Jul.	−375	−321	−157	−478	+103*

*** These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.**

† One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

Visible trade

(**a**) **Summary:** In July there was a deficit on visible trade of £478 million, seasonally adjusted; the value of exports was £1327 million and the value of imports was £1805 million.

In the three months ended July, the visible trade deficit averaged £478 million a month compared with a monthly average of £443 million in the previous three months. Between these periods, the non-oil trade deficit showed little change, but the oil trade deficit increased from £285 million to £321 million a month. Compared with the fourth quarter of 1973 the oil trade deficit in the latest three

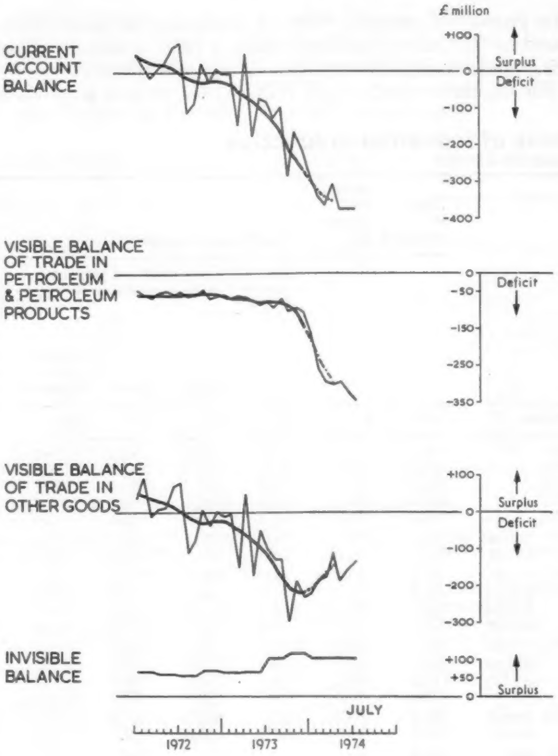
TABLE 1 Visible trade on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted values — **£ million per month**

		Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1972		761	818	− 57
1973		953	1,151	−198
1972	1st quarter	726	766	− 40
	2nd quarter	764	786	− 22
	3rd quarter	684	779	− 95
	4th quarter	871	940	− 69
1973	1st quarter	878	995	−117
	2nd quarter	931	1,064	−133
	3rd quarter	995	1,197	−202
	4th quarter	1,008	1,348	−340
1974	1st quarter r	1,124	1,558	−434
	2nd quarter r	1,281	1,736	−455
1974	February r	1,153	1,599	−446
	March r	1,208	1,680	−472
	April r	1,250	1,661	−411
	May r	1,266	1,745	−479
	June r	1,325	1,802	−477
	July p	1,327	1,805	−478
	Feb.-April r	1,204	1,647	−443
	May-July p	1,306	1,784	−478

p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



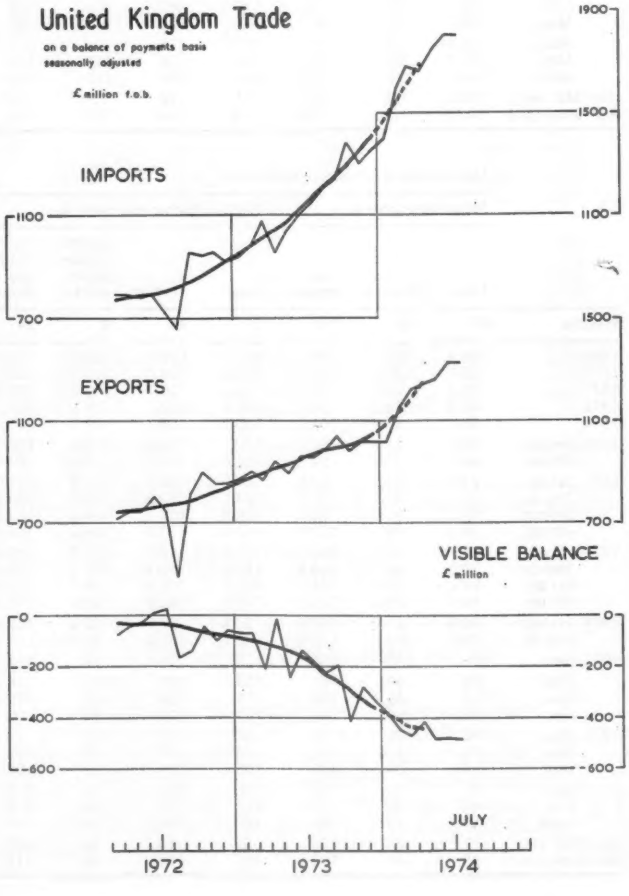


TABLE 2 Exports

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

		Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1972		812	− 51	761
1973		1,038	− 85	953
1972	1st quarter	773	− 48	726
	2nd quarter	813	− 49	764
	3rd quarter	733	− 49	684
	4th quarter	929	− 59	871
1973	1st quarter	945	− 68	878
	2nd quarter	1,005	− 73	931
	3rd quarter	1,084	− 89	995
	4th quarter	1,117	−110	1,008
1974	1st quarter r	1,215	− 91	1,124
	2nd quarter r	1,377	− 97	1,281
1974	February	1,259	−106	1,153
	March	1,294	− 86	1,208
	April r	1,347	− 96	1,250
	May r	1,374	−108	1,266
	June r	1,411	− 85	1,325
	July p	1,447	−120	1,327
	Feb.-April r	1,300	− 96	1,204
	May-July p	1,410	−104	1,306

§ Components and totals are rounded independently
p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates

TABLE 3 Imports

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

		Overseas trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Coverage adjustments ‡	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1972		928	− 86	−24	818
1973		1,321	−114	−56	1,151
1972	1st quarter	877	− 81	−30	766
	2nd quarter	891	− 86	−19	786
	3rd quarter	888	− 82	−27	779
	4th quarter	1,057	− 94	−23	940
1973	1st quarter	1,130	−102	−33	995
	2nd quarter	1,226	−110	−52	1,064
	3rd quarter	1,388	−118	−73	1,197
	4th quarter	1,541	−128	−65	1,348
1974	1st quarter r	1,767	−137	−71	1,558
	2nd quarter r	1,980	−148	−96	1,736
1974	February r	1,817	−138	−81	1,599
	March r	1,908	−139	−89	1,680
	April r	1,900	−146	−93	1,661
	May r	1,988	−150	− 92	1,745
	June r	2,051	−147	−103	1,802
	July p	2,061	−150	−105	1,805
	Feb.-April r	1,875	−141	− 88	1,647
	May-July p	2,033	−149	−100	1,784

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft etc. up to the end of 1972. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 4 Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob	Imports cif ‡
1972	1st quarter	770.7	905.7
	2nd quarter	843.9	910.6
	3rd quarter	683.3	850.0
	4th quarter	950.7	1,052.1
1973	1st quarter	942.6	1,189.6
	2nd quarter	1,024.9	1,240.8
	3rd quarter	1,018.7	1,313.2
	4th quarter	1,165.5	1,541.1
1974	1st quarter	1,194.5	1,777.3
	2nd quarter r	1,403.5	2,015.2
1974	May r	1,503.5	2,092.8
	June r	1,373.4	1,982.5
	July p	1,535.0	2,128.3

‡ Including arrivals of US military aircraft up to the end of 1972.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates

months was £221 million a month bigger and the non-oil trade deficit was £83 million a month smaller.

The increase in the visible trade deficit in the three months ended July partly reflected an increase in the landed price of crude oil to £32 per ton from an average of £29 per ton fob in the previous three months. In the second quarter (the latest period for which information is available) import prices increased by 13 per cent and export prices by 10 per cent compared with the first quarter. Excluding

Exports by Areas

on an Overseas Statistics basis
excluding adjustments for special factors affecting recording

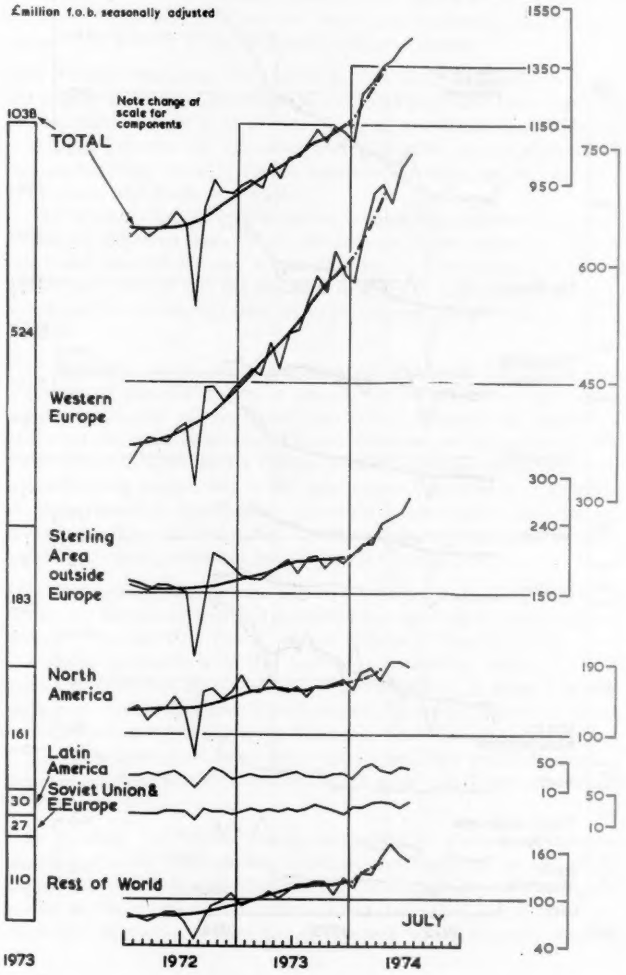


TABLE 5 Exports: Areas¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic: Total	EEC	EFTA	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
1973		1,038	183	524	336	146	161	30	27	110
1973	3rd qtr.	1,084	190	551	354	151	158	30	29	119
	4th qtr.	1,117	189	589	377	164	165	30	26	118
1974	1st qtr.	1,215	210	635	406	184	175	35	33	126
	2nd qtr. r	1,377	247	705	474	183	187	37	35	160
1974	May r	1,374	249	683	474	172	196	34	37	172
	June r	1,411	252	728	490	189	195	41	31	156
	July p	1,447	273	746	489	188	189	38	38	148
	Feb.-April r	1,300	223	678	437	191	179	39	36	138
	May-July p	1,410	258	719	484	183	193	38	35	159

¶ See Note 1(b).
r Revised estimates.
p Provisional estimates.

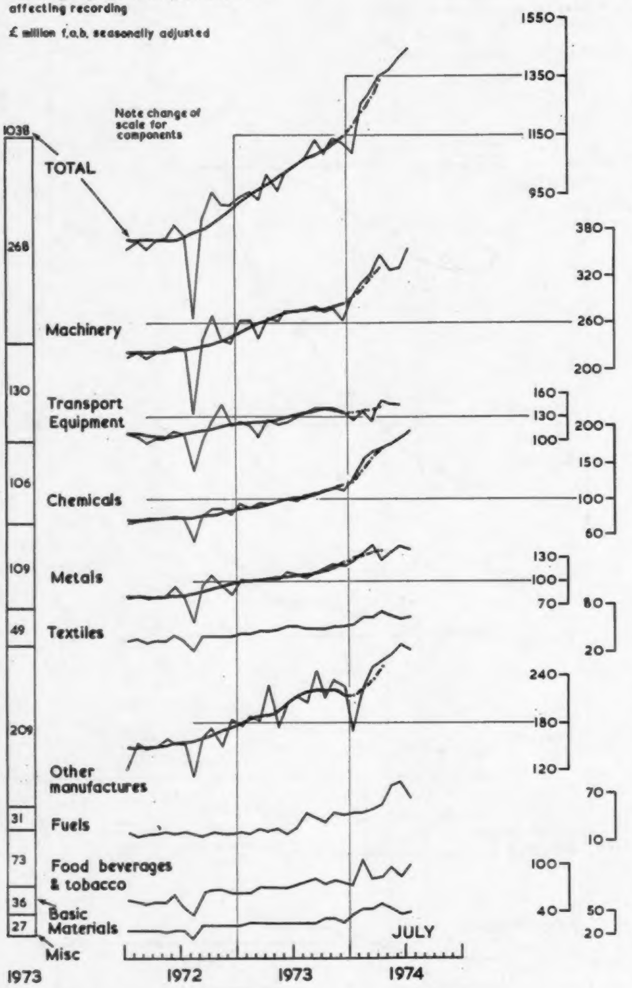
fuels the terms of trade improved slightly. Between the same two quarters the volume of exports rose by 3 per cent while volume of imports fell by 2 per cent.

(**b**) **Exports.** The value of exports in July was £1327 million seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis – a similar level to the revised June figure.

Exports by Commodity

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis
excluding adjustments for special factors
affecting recording

£ million f.o.b. seasonally adjusted



In the three months May to July exports averaged £1306 million a month, 9 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Between these periods exports to Western Europe increased by 6 per cent (with deliveries to the EEC 11 per cent higher) and those to the Sterling Area outside Europe by 16 per cent. Shipments to North America rose by 8 per cent while exports to the rest of the world in aggregate were 9 per cent higher.

Exports of manufactured goods rose by 5 per cent in the latest three months. Within this commodity group deliveries of chemicals rose by 13 per cent, shipments of machinery increasing by 3 per cent and deliveries of road motor vehicles by 4 per cent. There was a rise of 13 per cent in the value of exports of non-manufactures, largely accounted for by an increase in the price of exports of petroleum products.

(**c**) **Imports.** The value of imports in July was £1805 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis.

In the three months ending July, imports averaged £1784 million a month, 8 per cent higher than in the preceding three months. Imports of oil rose by 18 per cent between these periods while imports of goods other than oil increased by 6 per cent. Among the major commodity groups, imports of food, beverages and tobacco rose by 13 per cent, imports of industrial materials were 6 per cent higher and within this group imports of basic materials rose by 7 per cent, chemicals by 13 per cent and other semi-manufactures by 4 per cent. Imports of finished manufactures rose more slowly, by 3 per cent, but with deliveries of machinery and road motor vehicles both falling by 2 per cent.

Among the major sources of our imports, arrivals from Western Europe increased by 7 per cent between the three months May to July and the three months ending April. Within this figure, imports from the EEC were 12 per cent higher. Deliveries from North America were 11 per cent greater while those from the Sterling Area outside Europe rose by 3 per cent. Imports from the rest of the world in aggregate rose by 11 per cent between the same periods.

Notes

1(a) Trade Figures on a balance of payments basis: The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit. (The values involved

TABLE 6 Exports: Commodity classes¶

Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1973	1,038	73	36	31	871	398	268	92	38	106	109	49	209	27
1973 3rd quarter	1,084	78	35	38	907	416	279	92	43	108	109	51	223	27
4th quarter	1,117	77	40	41	928	410	272	99	44	117	120	52	225	32
1974 1st quarter r	1,215	87	50	46	1,000	436	310	97	37	149	138	61	214	30
2nd quarter p	1,377	89	52	74	1,125	482	333	102	41	177	136	67	269	36
May r	1,374	95	53	81	1,091	468	327	103	39	175	137	68	266	31
June r	1,411	87	46	83	1,145	478	328	102	43	185	144	64	281	37
July p	1,447	101	50	66	1,180	511	357	105	47	195	142	64	274	47
Feb.-April r	1,300	91	54	50	1,083	466	328	99	40	164	138	66	244	34
May-July p	1,410	94	49	77	1,138	486	337	103	43	185	141	65	273	38

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates

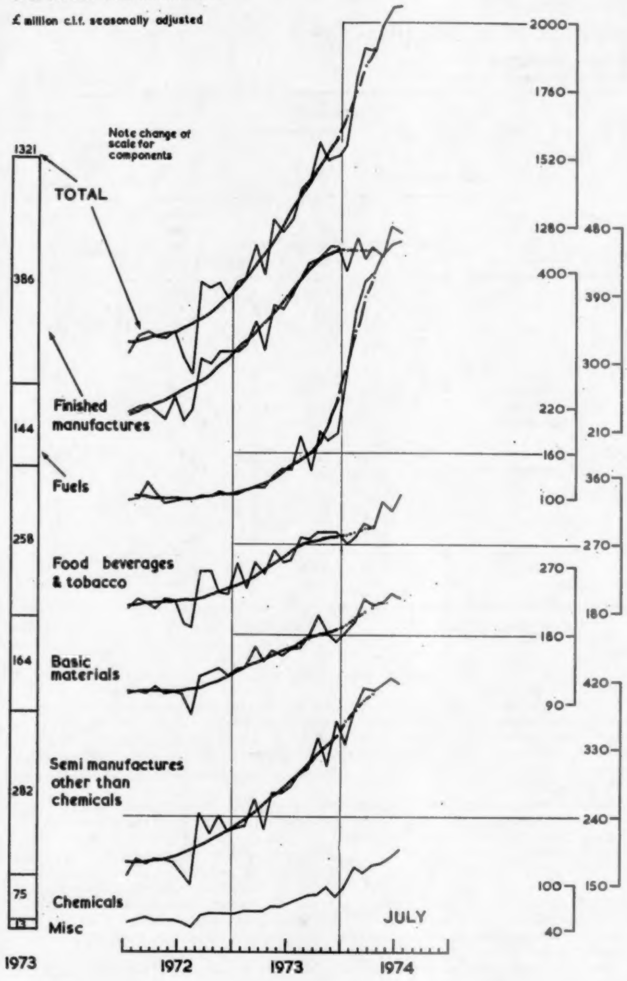
are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual *'Pink Book'*, *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* 1973 (Table 6 and pp 62-66) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

Imports by Commodity

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million c.i.f. seasonally adjusted



1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made for only the monthly totals of exports and imports (Tables 2 and 3) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 9). They cannot be estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible Balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from 25 October 1971 (see *Trade and Industry* 19 August 1971).

Regular assessments of the quality of recording under the new system have shown that, since the beginning of 1972, there has been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for either a shortfall in documentation or a change in the speed of submission of documents.

The new system of recording exports and the methods used to monitor its accuracy are described in an article in *Trade and Industry* 15 February 1973.

1(f) Timing The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing

TABLE 7 Imports: Commodity classes¶

Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

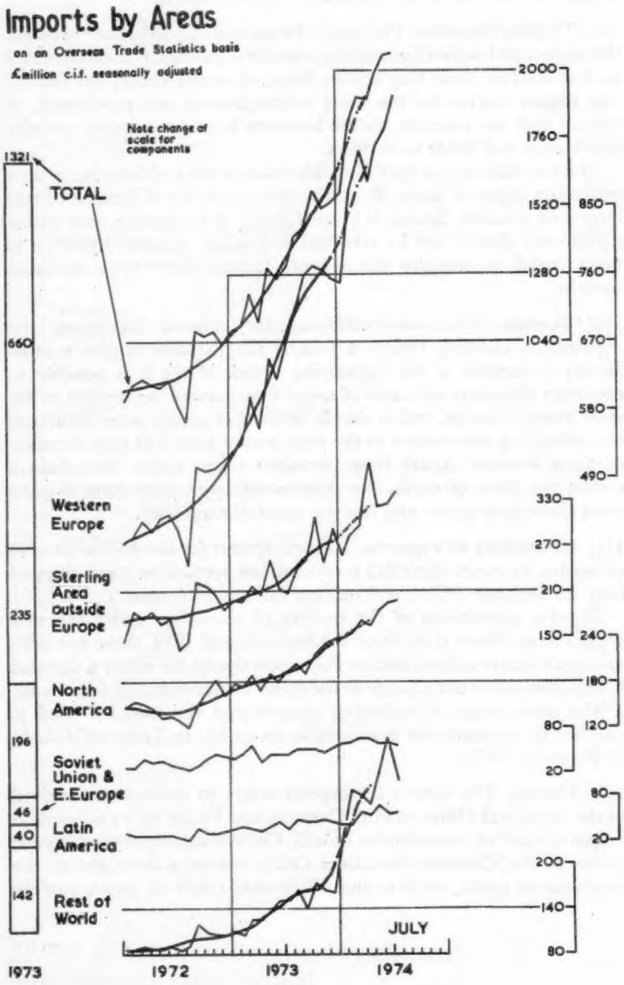
£ million cif per month

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures					
									Machinery and transport equipment				
	Total	Food. beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Other	Miscellaneous
1973	1,321	258	144	520	164	75	282	386	198	54	22	112	13
1973 3rd quarter	1,388	269	153	543	169	80	294	412	210	64	25	116	14
4th quarter	1,541	285	185	615	185	90	340	447	227	57	29	131	15
1974 1st quarter r	1,767	282	332	692	203	113	376	443	240	49	19	136	14
2nd quarter r	1,980	311	419	771	226	130	414	458	246	46	21	143	19
May r	1,988	325	424	766	223	129	414	441	237	44	17	143	21
June r	2,051	315	437	795	236	137	422	482	246	49	33	147	24
July p	2,061	337	441	792	229	148	416	473	245	55	32	141	19
Feb.-April r	1,875	289	376	737	215	122	400	451	248	50	17	138	14
May-July p	2,033	326	434	784	229	138	417	465	243	49	27	144	21

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates

through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) The invisible balance (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including transport, travel and banking and financial transactions; net overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers.



Imports by Areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million c.i.f. seasonally adjusted

2 Overseas Trade Statistics. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for July with cumulative totals will be published in due course† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 139 in the Monthly Digest for September‡, due to be published in the second week of October.

† *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (Annual subscription £25.05).

‡ *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, published by HMSO, price 63p (Annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage, £8.60).

TABLE 9 Balance of trade in petroleum and petroleum products(1) (Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted (2)
Balance of payments basis

Monthly averages

		Balance of visible trade	Imports					Exports
			Total	Crude oil			Rest of division (5)	Total
		£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	million tons (3)	Average value £ fob per ton (4)	£ million fob	£ million fob
1970		− 40	55	40	8.3	4.8	15	15
1971		− 54	72	55	8.8	6.3	17	18
1972		− 57	75	56	8.7	6.5	19	18
1973		− 79	107	78	9.4	8.3	29	28
1973	1st quarter	− 62	81	57	8.1	7.0	24	19
	2nd quarter	− 75	95	70	9.4	7.4	25	20
	3rd quarter	− 78	114	80	10.1	7.9	34	36
	4th quarter	−100	139	106	9.8	10.8	33	39
1974	1st quarter	−240	285	231	9.6	24.1	54	45
	2nd quarter r	−306	374	308	9.7	31.7	66	68
1974	May r	−295	371	294	9.4	31.2	77	76
	June	−322	399	330	10.3	32.0	69	77
	July p	−345	405	312	9.7	32.1	93	59
	Feb.-April r	−285	332	273	9.4	28.9	59	47
	May-July p	−321	392	312	9.8	31.8	80	71

p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates

NOTES:

(1) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels – Section 3 of SITC(R).

(2) The figures of value and tonnage have been seasonally adjusted using the same seasonal adjustment factors as have been used for the fuels totals in Tables 6 and 7. The average per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage: since both figures have been seasonally adjusted by the same factors the average value per ton is the same as would be obtained by using the actual figures of the value and tonnage of imports.

(3) It should be noted that for two reasons the crude oil tonnages quoted above cannot be compared directly with import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy (formerly a part of the Department of Trade and Industry) and published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and *Digest of Energy Statistics*. First, the trade account data are adjusted by seasonal and length of working month factors. Secondly, the trade accounts are based on reports to HM Customs & Excise whereas the Department of Energy's figures are received directly from the oil industry. These two sources have different reporting procedures and over periods as short as one month these can give rise to different estimates of crude oil imports. Over longer periods the differences are largely resolved.

(4) The average value per ton, obtained on an fob basis, will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

(5) Includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases etc.)

TABLE 8 Imports: Areas¶

Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif per month

		Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
				Total	EEC	EFTA				
1973		1,321	235	660	433	198	196	40	46	142
1973	3rd quarter	1,388	234	714	466	221	197	42	47	152
	4th quarter	1,541	282	763	498	225	228	45	51	166
1974	1st quarter r	1,767	282	850	570	240	247	48	61	273
	2nd quarter r	1,980	343	922	635	252	271	60	62	320
	May r	1,988	325	930	649	242	276	68	60	320
	June r	2,051	326	952	665	255	283	56	59	364
	July p	2,061	342	997	699	259	287	58	55	309
	Feb.-April r	1,875	322	893	599	253	253	52	65	289
	May-July p	2,033	331	960	671	252	282	61	58	331

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates

Turnover of the motor trades in the second quarter of 1974

The total turnover of the motor trades in the second quarter of 1974 was 11 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1973. This indicates some recovery from the fall shown in the first quarter of this year compared with the first quarter of 1973.

Sales of new vehicles in the second quarter of 1974 were only 4 per cent more than a year earlier, and used vehicle sales were only 2 per cent more over the same period. Other sales and receipts (which include sales of petrol, oil, tyres, spares and accessories, and receipts from servicing and repairs) rose by 22 per cent, reflecting the rise in the price (including the introduction of value added tax) of petrol and oil.

Index numbers of turnover per quarter at current prices (including purchase tax or VAT and car tax)

Percentage change compared with a year earlier in brackets 1967 = 100

		Total turnover	New vehicle sales	Used vehicle sales	Other sales
Turnover in 1967 (£ million)		(£4,234m)	(£1,510m)	(£766m)	(£1,958m)
1967		100	100	100	100
1968		109 (+ 9)	109 (+ 9)	105 (+ 5)	110 (+10)
1969		112 (+ 2)	105 (− 4)	102 (− 3)	120 (+ 9)
1970		126 (+13)	122 (+16)	117 (+14)	132 (+10)
1971		149 (+19)	158 (+29)	142 (+22)	146 (+11)
1972		173 (+16)	196 (+24)	159 (+12)	161 (+10)
1973		192 (+11)	216 (+10)	164 (+ 3)	184 (+14)
1968	1st qtr.	120 (+23)	139 (+37)	121 (+28)	104 (+10)
	2nd qtr.	109 (+ 3)	102 (− 7)	108 (− 1)	114 (+13)
	3rd qtr.	106 (+ 5)	96 (+ 2)	103 (− 3)	114 (+10)
	4th qtr.	103 (+ 6)	100 (+ 6)	88 (− 2)	110 (+10)
1969	1st qtr.	111 (− 7)	113 (−19)	104 (−13)	112 (+ 8)
	2nd qtr.	121 (+11)	119 (+17)	115 (+ 6)	124 (+ 9)
	3rd qtr.	112 (+ 6)	101 (+ 6)	101 (− 3)	124 (+ 9)
	4th qtr.	102 (− 1)	88 (−12)	89 (+ 1)	119 (+ 8)
1970	1st qtr.	124 (+11)	128 (+14)	115 (+11)	123 (+10)
	2nd qtr.	133 (+10)	133 (+11)	126 (+ 9)	135 (+ 9)
	3rd qtr.	126 (+12)	117 (+16)	116 (+16)	136 (+ 9)
	4th qtr.	121 (+18)	111 (+26)	109 (+22)	134 (+13)
1971	1st qtr.	142 (+15)	155 (+21)	134 (+16)	136 (+10)
	2nd qtr.	152 (+15)	160 (+21)	148 (+18)	147 (+ 9)
	3rd qtr.	157 (+25)	164 (+40)	153 (+31)	153 (+13)
	4th qtr.	146 (+21)	152 (+36)	133 (+22)	147 (+10)
1372	1st qtr.	166 (+17)	190 (+23)	158 (+18)	151 (+11)
	2nd qtr.	182 (+20)	213 (+33)	169 (+14)	162 (+10)
	3rd qtr.	176 (+12)	194 (+18)	161 (+ 5)	168 (+10)
	4th qtr.	170 (+16)	187 (+23)	149 (+12)	165 (+12)
1973	1st qtr.	204 (+23)	251 (+32)	187 (+19)	175 (+16)
	2nd qtr.	193 (+ 6)	220 (+ 3)	168 (− 1)	182 (+12)
	3rd qtr.	195 (+11)	215 (+11)	170 (+ 6)	189 (+12)
	4th qtr.	175 (+ 3)	177 (− 6)	132 (−11)	190 (+15)
1974	1st qtr.	186 (− 9)	203 (−19)	135 (−28)	194 (+11)
	2nd qtr.	215 (+11)	229 (+ 4)	172 (+ 2)	221 (+22)

Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effect of price changes, including the introduction of VAT and car tax and (before the second quarter of 1973) changes in purchase tax. Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars and motor cycles.

The figures are *not* seasonally adjusted.

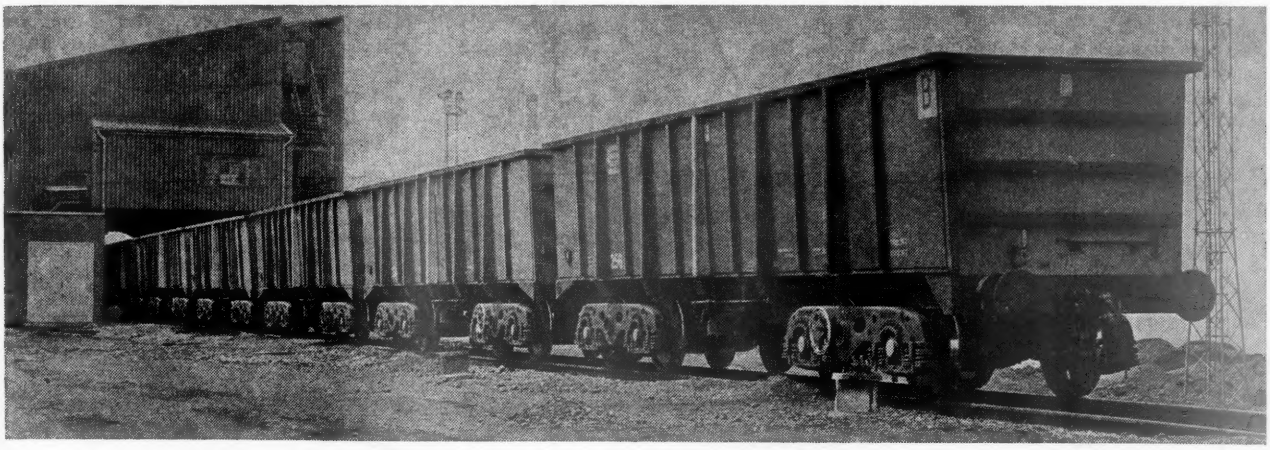
The returns made by a voluntary panel are used to project the figures of turnover, obtained in a comprehensive inquiry to all motor traders, in a 'base year'. It is expected that more detailed quarterly statistics will be compiled when results from the comprehensive inquiry for 1972, which is being processed by the Business Statistics Office, become available.

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports of commodities and, for many of them the most important countries. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has over 11,000 commodity headings); there are 199 specified countries.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow. HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classsification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service.

Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).



A rake of 76-ton capacity specially designed rotary tip wagons proceeding through British Steel Corporation's Consett Works ore reception unit, which receives material from the Redcar ore terminal. British Rail's recently inaugurated bulk rail-freight service, using these new type wagons between the two locations, will carry 1.6 million tonnes of iron ore a year. Eight similar trains to that shown here, with nine wagons each, travel the 53 miles from Consett to Redcar ore terminal at the mouth of the River Tees each day.

Output prices rose 1½ per cent in July

In July the provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose 1½ per cent. This was the same as in June on revised figures. During the six months up to and including July, the index has risen 14½ per cent, most of the rise (9 per cent) having taken place in the first three months. Between January and July, the index for products of the food manufacturing industries rose by 7 per cent and that for products of industries other than food, drink and tobacco by 15½ per cent.

The price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose slightly in July, but was still a little below the May figure. The effect of substantial increases in the prices of woodpulp, imported paper, newsprint, and crude fertiliser was balanced by a further drop in prices of non-ferrous metals.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

In July the index for the paper industries rose 14 per cent, mainly reflecting higher woodpulp prices. In this sector only, the increase has been greater during the last three months (between April and July) than in the preceding three (between January and April). In the food industries, prices of purchases fell 3½ per cent between April and July following a fall of 1 per cent between January and April. The index for electrical engineering dropped back 7 per cent between April and July after a particularly pronounced rise of 19 per cent between January and April.

Increases in the index numbers for the chemicals, steel, mechanical engineering, clothing and footwear and timber industries, and in prices of construction materials were between 2 and 6 per cent during the past three months. These increases were in all cases less than those that took place during the preceding three months.

Monthly changes in the index for the textile industries have been insubstantial during 1974: overall there was a slight decline between January and July.

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

Increases in provisional index numbers in July ranged from 7 per cent in the paper industries to ½ per cent in the steel industries. During the past three months, increases have been generally less than during the preceding three. The contrast was sharp in the case of the chemicals industries (where the index rose by 14 per cent between January and April followed by an increase of 4 per cent between April and July), the steel industries (22 per cent followed by 4 per cent) and the food manufacturing industries (5 per cent followed by 1½ per cent). In mechanical engineering and in the paper industries, increases between April and July were slightly higher than between January and April.

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 4 April 1974.

(2) **Revisions to index numbers in Table 1.**

Most index numbers in Table 1 (materials and fuel purchased) have been revised: amendments have been made to 1974 figures and to some of those for 1973. The revisions are largely the result of an improved method of reflecting changes in the prices of those products that are mainly produced by UK manufacturing industry, but for which imports account for a substantial share of supplies. Previously the assumption was that the minor portion of supplies (imports) changed in price at the same rate as the major proportion (from UK production). In the new method separate information is used to reflect price changes in imported supplies, and the information for the two sources of supply is combined in a way that allows for changes in proportion between them.

Similar changes were made to index numbers for the engineering sectors last month, and amended figures were published in *Trade and Industry* of 11 July.

(3) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index, numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3509 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 5994. Tables 1 and 2 indices, 3411 all other information.**

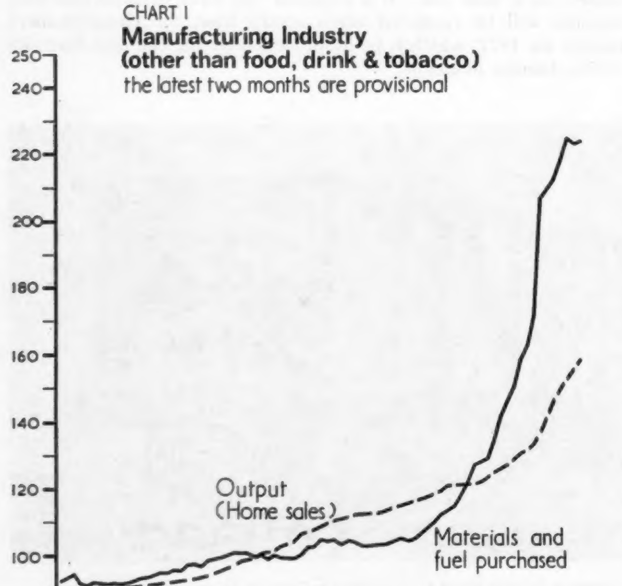


CHART I
Manufacturing Industry (other than food, drink & tobacco)
the latest two months are provisional

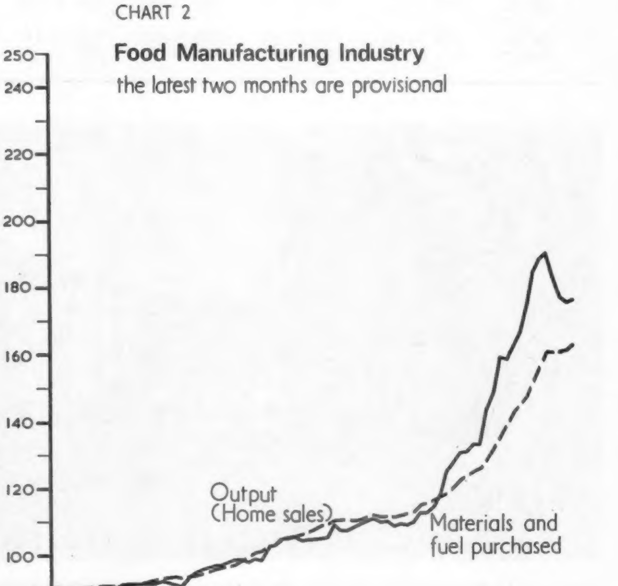


CHART 2
Food Manufacturing Industry
the latest two months are provisional

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973			1974		1973		1974						
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	July	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June p	July p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	133.3 r	150.9 r	167.6 r	205.1 r	209.8	145.3 r	175.1 r	202.4 r	205.6 r	207.3 r	208.5 r	211.3	209.6	210.1
	Basic materials	135.5 r	154.7 r	173.1 r	213.8 r	216.8	148.6 r	181.4 r	211.2 r	214.5 r	215.6 r	215.5 r	218.6	216.5	217.0
	ø Fuel	112.4	114.3	114.9	122.4	142.4	114.3	114.9	118.5	120.0	128.6	141.4	142.6	143.4	143.4
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	130.6 r	146.8 r	165.0 r	210.1 r	222.4	142.4 r	172.5 r	207.3 r	210.2 r	212.9 r	218.5 r	225.3	223.6	224.3
	Basic materials other than fuel	133.2 r	151.4 r	172.1 r	222.6 r	233.8	146.5 r	180.7 r	219.9 r	223.0 r	224.8 r	229.5 r	237.0	234.9	235.7
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	138.4	155.9	168.3	188.1	178.5	149.1	175.0	184.9	189.0	190.6	182.8	177.2	175.5	176.3
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	134.8	148.7	162.2	181.9	174.7	141.8	167.9	177.3	182.8	185.6	179.2	173.4	171.4	172.1
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	126.8 r	141.9 r	154.5 r	195.2 r	210.5	138.5 r	162.8 r	188.1 r	195.5 r	202.1 r	206.7 r	212.1	212.7	214.6
311 and 312	Steel industries	122.0	127.8 r	131.7 r	143.2 r	172.1	127.1 r	133.8 r	137.9 r	143.3 r	148.2 r	170.4 r	172.6	173.4	179.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	123.2	130.5	139.7	157.2	177.6	128.9	145.0	152.6	157.1	161.8	174.4	179.1	179.3	181.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	119.9	131.9	142.5	160.7	179.0	129.5	148.8	152.0	159.4	170.7	180.8	181.7	174.4	168.5
361	Electrical machinery industry	120.7	130.0	139.5	157.3	177.3	127.8	145.1	151.2	156.8	163.9	176.0	179.3	176.5	175.5
Order XIII	Textile industries	159.7 r	173.0 r	177.4 r	192.2 r	191.1	167.8 r	182.7 r	191.8 r	191.9 r	192.8 r	192.7 r	190.7	190.0	191.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	134.3	141.0	148.0	159.3	167.5	138.6	150.4	156.2	159.1	162.5	165.7	167.6	169.0	171.6
Order XVII	Timber industries	149.8 r	176.6 r	194.8 r	209.2 r	217.5	170.1 r	199.2 r	205.6 r	209.9 r	212.1 r	215.6 r	217.8	218.9	220.1
481 to 484	Paper industries	116.9 r	130.9 r	135.2 r	157.8 r	173.1	128.8 r	136.2 r	153.0 r	158.6 r	161.8 r	168.3 r	175.5	175.4	200.0
Order XX	Construction materials	131.3 r	141.6 r	149.0 r	162.2 r	175.6	139.2 r	151.6 r	156.5 r	162.6 r	167.4 r	172.6 r	176.2	177.9	178.5
Part of Order XX	House building materials	135.3	146.9 r	154.5 r	166.0 r	177.2	144.4 r	157.0 r	161.5 r	165.9 r	170.7 r	174.7 r	177.5	179.4	181.1

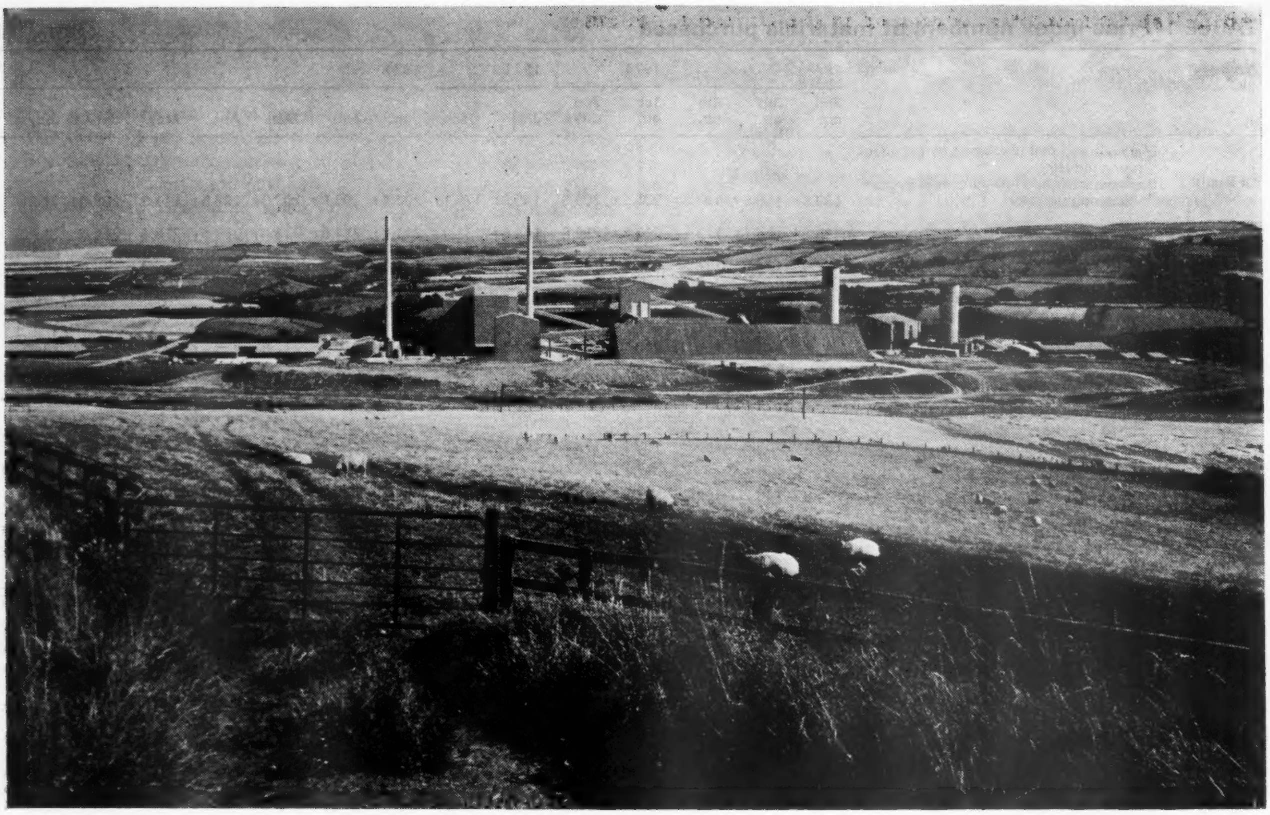
ø Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

Revised figures		1973										
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry											
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:				130.1	132.3	137.5	145.3	152.5	154.7	161.7	166.0
	Basic materials				132.0	134.4	140.1	148.6	156.5	159.0	166.6	171.4
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries				128.3	129.5	134.0	142.4	147.1	150.7	159.0	163.4
	Basic materials other than fuel				130.5	132.0	137.0	146.5	151.8	155.9	165.2	170.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	118.6	120.3	122.6	123.2	126.6	130.5	138.5	143.2	144.0	149.0	151.7
311 and 312	Steel industries							127.1	127.9	128.6	129.9	131.3
Order XIII	Textile industries	146.9	154.6	168.7	158.2	157.8	163.0	167.8	173.7	177.5	176.6	173.1
Order XVII	Timber industries						157.6	170.1	175.3	184.3	191.0	194.2
481 to 484	Paper industries		115.9	116.1	117.0	116.6	117.0	128.8	130.6	133.2	134.8	134.6
Order XX	Construction materials	123.3	124.3	126.4	128.2	131.4	134.3	139.2	141.6	144.0	146.4	148.9
Part of Order XX	House building materials							144.4	146.8	149.6	151.9	154.4

Government Publications in Scotland

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR



Britain's first potash mine has started production. The picture shows the care that has been taken to ensure that the mine – at Old Boulby, Yorkshire – blends with the countryside. The mine is operated by a new company, formed by Imperial Chemical Industries and Charter Consolidated Ltd. Large deposits of high grade ore comparable with the best in the world have been located at depths of 3,500 to 4,000 ft. on the site, leading to the belief that between 1 and 1½ million tons of potash products will be produced annually when the mine is in full operation. This will meet the full requirements of the British market and provide a substantial surplus for export. About two-fifths of the 200-acre site will eventually be developed to include minehead buildings, processing plant, storage facilities and offices. The remainder will be landscaped to ensure a pleasing and acceptable development in the area of outstanding natural beauty.

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973			1974		1973		1974						
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	July	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June p	July p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	120.1	124.2	129.1	138.3	148.8	122.7	130.6	134.1	138.5	142.2	146.3	148.9	151.1	153.4
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	123.5	127.3	132.1	142.2	153.3	126.0	133.7	137.5	142.3	146.7	150.6	153.1	156.1	159.0
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	126.9	135.8	145.3	156.9	161.0	132.1	147.8	152.7	157.1	160.9	160.7	160.8	161.4	163.2
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	124.5	130.7	138.7	149.6	154.7	128.7	141.6	146.0	149.3	153.6	153.8	154.7	155.7	158.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	117.1	119.2	122.5	135.5	150.3	118.3	123.3	129.4	135.2	141.9	148.0	150.9	151.9	154.2
311 and 312	Steel industries	124.1	128.6	134.4	145.9	178.8	128.3	139.1	143.4	146.2	148.2	174.9	180.4	181.2	182.4
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	122.1	125.7	130.0	136.7	146.4	124.3	131.3	133.5	136.5	140.0	143.4	145.9	149.8	152.4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	123.9	127.3	131.0	138.3	148.3	126.3	132.6	135.3	138.2	141.3	144.9	148.0	152.1	155.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering	117.2	120.6	124.6	130.9	138.5	119.0	126.0	128.6	130.3	133.9	136.8	139.0	139.6	141.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	127.7	134.5	142.4	151.6	160.4	132.3	144.5	148.6	151.8	154.4	158.4	161.0	161.9	165.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	119.9	122.9	127.3	133.7	138.8	121.4	128.1	132.1	133.6	135.4	137.4	138.9	140.1	142.2
Order XVII	Timber industries	136.3	145.7	153.5	165.8	174.9	142.9	155.1	161.6	165.6	170.2	172.0	174.7	177.9	181.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	119.7	125.2	131.4	145.1	159.7	123.1	132.1	139.4	145.6	150.2	155.8	160.3	163.1	174.7
Order XX	New construction‡	144	153	163	173			163			173				

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of the Environment*).

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973	1974			
		Jun.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
101	Coal	128.1	138.8	181.6	181.6	181.6
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	128.0	180.7	180.8	189.6	189.9
103	Sand and gravel – ex-pit or works	121.2	137.5	138.4	138.4	138.4
240	Tobacco	91.7	93.0	104.3	113.4	113.4
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	111.5	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)ø	133.7	250.9	250.9	250.9	250.9
	Derv fuel (including duty)ø	108.9	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.6
263	Lubricating oil and greases	134.9	191.8	194.4	194.4	194.4
271	General chemicals	112.8	148.4	154.2	158.2	160.7
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	111.1	118.7	120.0	123.2	125.0
273	Toilet preparations	123.4	130.2	135.0	136.8	137.1
274	Paint	126.2	147.5	156.3	159.1	162.9
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	103.6	150.3	154.3	157.5	158.1
279/3	Explosives, fireworks etc.	130.4	142.5	152.3	154.4	154.9
311/2	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	132.0	146.9	184.1	184.1	184.1
	Tinplate	131.4	160.6	194.2	194.2	194.2
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplate, forgings and castings)	127.6	149.2	182.5	184.5	184.9
	Steel sheet piling	132.4	146.8	193.3	193.3	193.3
	Heavy steel bars and sections	132.0	146.8	194.5	194.5	194.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	131.9	161.4	195.2	195.2	195.2
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	130.0	151.7	151.2	182.4	185.2
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	131.0	148.6 r	154.4 r	160.2	166.7
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	124.7	145.5	148.4	165.4	170.2
321	Aluminium: Rolled	113.0	128.2	142.5	142.5	142.5
	Extruded and drawn aluminim products – other than wire	115.5	128.8	141.2	141.9	142.1
	Aluminium: Castings	121.2	149.0	155.7	170.1	172.4
	Aluminium: Forgings	111.4	123.3	136.4	136.4	136.4
322	Brass ingots	111.3	177.1	199.0	206.9	184.0
331	Agricultural machinery	128.7	148.0	149.6	151.5	153.3
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	124.8	141.8	145.3	148.3	149.1
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	126.8	141.7	143.9	147.0	150.4
368	Domestic electrical appliances	113.8	121.8	124.0	124.7	125.3
390	Engineers' cutting tools	116.1	127.6	128.7	129.2	131.0
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	116.2	127.4	128.5	128.9	131.0
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	116.4	125.0	126.5	127.0	127.0
	Hacksaw blades	115.4	133.8	134.5	136.7	136.7
391	Hand tools and implements	126.2	145.7 r	148.8 r	151.0	153.5
392	Cutlery and tableware‡	125.7	143.8	147.4	148.9	150.1
411	Man-made fibres production	105.1	117.8	130.7	137.0	141.7
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	123.4	151.8	154.7	153.2	156.6
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	131.3	197.1	195.2	193.0	189.8
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	131.6	184.5	186.0	190.1	193.2
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	130.3	153.4	164.3	166.4	170.2
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	189.5	193.5	194.1	195.6	194.2
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	114.6	133.7	136.1	138.7	139.3
419	Carpets and rugs	131.0	143.4	148.4	151.6	151.9
431/1	Leather for footwear	159.4	162.6	159.7	159.6	158.3
441/449	Made-up clothing	117.7	132.6	134.2	135.7	136.4
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	129.1	143.4	146.2	147.5	148.2
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	123.7	147.6	150.9	153.2	155.1
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	133.7	157.8	162.0	162.5	162.5
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	154.1	197.1	199.9	199.9	199.9
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	122.4	127.1	138.0	137.9	137.9
463/2	Glass containers	121.5	140.0	143.2	144.4	149.3
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	127.4	127.4	127.4	135.1	147.3
471/1	Hardwood – home grown	159.6	216.7	221.8	223.8	226.6
471/2	Building joinery	153.7	183.4	185.2	190.9	195.3
472	Domestic furniture	130.0	149.5	151.0	151.2	152.9
473	Bedding, etc.	131.2	160.5	160.6	166.0	171.6
481	Paper and board	116.3	147.5	158.6	161.4	161.9
	Printings and writings (excluding newsprint)	116.8	145.8	154.3	154.7	154.7
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	122.2	145.5	149.5	155.5	157.9
483	Manufactured stationery	125.7	149.7	154.2	157.2	162.0
484/1	Wallpaper	126.4 r	149.3	149.3	158.6	173.2
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	118.5	131.5	143.2 p	144.4 p	144.4
492	Linoleum and felt base	115.6	132.9	145.8	152.0	152.4

ø Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates. ‡ Revised figures: see end of article.

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1973	1974			
	Jul.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
Hides and skins	200.1	195.0	189.7	181.6	168.4
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	97.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7 p
Copper **	135.0	215.1	201.2	173.1	136.1
Lead **	146.1	231.7	217.9	188.1	181.1
Nickel refined delivered§	109.6	130.1	126.6	125.5	124.3
Tin, ingot min, 99.75% **	127.6	251.5	251.4	247.0	233.0
Zinz **	269.6	591.1	595.2	479.4	372.2
Zinc§	168.2	257.9	257.9	257.9	257.9
Natural rubber	197.7	194.2	194.1	169.4	158.8 p
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	96.7	151.1	151.1	151.1	168.6
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	204.8	246.4	225.4	214.8	212.4
Wool, raw	316.6	268.1	256.3	252.7	244.2 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	201.7	249.2	248.1	247.2 p	244.9 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	178.5	233.0	234.3	235.0	235.0 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	212.3	263.2	264.4	261.9	261.9 p
Imported hardboard	122.6	158.2	158.2	161.8	175.9
Woodpulp, imported	135.4	161.6	163.7	162.5	217.7

** LME settlement price. § Producer's price.

TABLE 4(a) Supplementary list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom (Published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974				
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	140.4	146.9	153.8	158.3	159.9
	Stone quarrying and mining	140.3	146.6	153.6	158.4	159.3
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	126.2	127.0	147.1	153.4	147.6
	Granite and other chippings	127.3	130.4	134.6	138.1	138.8
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	150.3	158.5	177.9	181.2	181.6
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	128.7	135.0	135.7	140.3	142.5
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	124.8	130.6	131.0	134.8	135.9
	Agricultural ground limestone	119.7	124.9	131.2	131.2	131.2
	Industrial ground limestone	127.6	129.9	130.4	132.7	138.1
	Aggregates for concrete	127.5	132.1	136.1	139.2	139.7
	Granite and limestone roadstone	137.2	142.4	151.8	158.2	156.3
	Slates	141.9	156.4	158.0	158.0	180.1
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	134.8	138.2	139.0	139.6	139.6
	Sand and gravel – delivered	126.4	131.4	131.6	131.6	131.6
	Moulding sand	121.9	126.2	128.4	128.4	128.4
109	Salt	124.9	126.7	126.5	127.5	129.4
211	Flour	206.3	219.4	231.0	260.5	264.8
216	Sugar – refined	137.3	137.3	139.3	139.3	139.3
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	141.3	143.6	146.7	150.9	152.0
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	265.1	282.8	259.5	258.5	252.9
240	Cigarettes	92.6	92.9	104.8	113.0	113.0
	Pipe tobacco	93.8	94.1	99.1	117.1	117.1
271/1	Inorganic chemicals	125.7	129.1	133.9	138.4	140.8
	Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds	130.8	136.5	142.8	156.4	157.1
	Caustic soda	123.0	123.0	124.8	137.1	137.1
	Soda ash	135.3	144.3	153.4	174.6	174.6
	Other sodium compounds	134.4	142.6	151.0	157.0	159.1
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	124.2	126.8	131.1	132.7	135.7
	Inorganic acids	119.8	123.5	125.0	125.1	125.2
	Sulphuric acid	117.0	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	122.2	130.5	133.4	133.5	133.7
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	159.8	164.7	164.7	164.7	213.2
	Phosphorous and phosphorous compounds	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9
271/2	Organic chemicals‡	157.8	176.5	186.3	189.1	191.9
	Alcohols	156.5	175.4	179.4	176.4	178.8
	Coal tar products	148.6	159.1	175.7	216.8	237.4
	Hydrocarbons derivatives	115.5	119.1	120.7	120.9	121.2
	Phenols‡	153.4	218.9	231.6	232.5	234.1
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds	109.1	124.2	132.0	132.0	132.0
271/3	Bleaching materials	113.1	113.8	116.9	117.8	117.9
	Plasticisers	129.5	158.8	165.6	169.4	175.3
272	Phamaceutical chemicals	125.7	128.1	129.5	130.8	132.1
	Anti-infective agents	109.3	112.7	112.8	115.3	116.2
	Antibiotic preparations	97.8	97.8	98.0	98.0	99.7
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	120.0	120.0	120.1	126.4	129.0
	Preparations affecting the nervous system	114.3	117.5	119.6	121.7	122.4
	Analgesics	125.0	129.4	133.7	135.2	136.4
	Aspirin and compounds	130.8	136.0	138.0	139.9	141.5
	Other analgesics	113.4	116.2	125.0	125.9	126.2
	Anti-depressives	115.8	115.8	115.8	120.9	121.9
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	108.4	109.8	110.2	110.5	110.5
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	125.1	125.9	126.8	134.8	134.8
	Laxatives	138.2	139.7	139.7	149.0	149.0
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	128.9	129.3	132.2	134.1	134.7
273	Soapless shampoos	122.3	122.3	122.3	122.3	122.3
	Dental preparations	122.7	124.7	129.4	129.4	129.4
	Preparations especially for men	129.1	129.4	151.6	170.6	171.2
	Make-up	140.2	141.1	146.3	146.3	146.3
	Face powders	144.0	144.0	153.0	153.0	153.0
	Lipsticks	143.2	144.5	148.7	148.7	148.7
	Manicure preparations	140.0	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.6
	Eye make-up	129.8	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7
	Other make-ups	137.5	138.5	143.9	143.9	143.9
	Treatment creams	129.7	132.6	137.4	137.8	138.4
	Face creams	125.1	127.0	129.0	129.0	130.4
	Hand creams and jellies	135.6	135.6	143.1	143.1	143.1
	Face and skin lotions	131.0	137.6	144.0	145.3	145.3
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	131.1	134.2	140.2	143.2	145.3
	Depilatories and deodorants	118.9	121.1	122.1	122.1	122.1
274	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfacers and sealers	134.0	140.8	147.8	151.6	161.5
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	144.4	150.8	163.8	166.0	167.6
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying finishes	140.1	145.7	157.5	160.0	160.9
	Emulsion paints	132.3	141.4	147.1	151.1	151.1
275	Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine	144.9	151.8	159.2	160.7	162.1
	Glycerine	144.5	149.9	174.3	176.2	179.0
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	146.4	152.2	160.6	163.7	164.7
	Toilet and shaving soap	155.3	162.0	172.6	176.6	177.9
	Soap flakes, chips, powders	137.3	141.5	147.1	149.5	150.0
	Soapless detergents	128.4	135.8	141.4	143.1	144.6
	Soapless detergents: pastes and other forms (excluding powders)	132.0	139.1	145.2	147.8	149.3
	Oleine, stearine etc.	206.4	216.8	223.8	219.6	221.6
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	134.1	151.6	157.1	161.1	161.6
	Laminated materials	176.9	176.9	195.0	,195.0	195.0
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics—resins	160.1	169.3	175.2	179.1	179.1
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics—moulding powders	123.7	139.9	140.3	141.0	142.8
	Polystyrene and styrene copolymers—moulding powders	129.8	175.2	172.9	164.7	164.7
	General purpose polystyrene	131.9	203.1	190.4	172.2	172.2

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974				
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
	Expandable polystyrene and styrene copolymers	115.6	153.6	159.0	155.1	155.1
	Amino-plastics—solid and liquid resins	125.1	135.6	139.5	143.4	146.3
	Polyolefin—moulding materials	143.2	168.3	171.3	174.7	170.8
	Polyvinyl chlorides	146.3	154.8	158.9	161.4	162.6
	Transparent cellulose film	126.1	136.8	149.3	152.8	156.9
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	129.9	135.3	138.1	138.3	139.7
	Pigments	136.3	141.0	145.6	146.0	146.9
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	128.4	133.4	137.8	140.1	140.1
	White lead, dry*	175.3	175.3	177.4	169.0	169.0
279	Other chemical industries	131.5	134.3	139.6	141.4	143.0
	Principal products of the polishes industries	127.6	130.0	135.2	137.6	139.0
	Polishes mainly for domestic use	122.9	123.8	125.0	128.4	128.4
	Adhesives	142.9	148.4	152.0	155.6	156.2
	Formulated pesticides	132.4	133.3	134.6	135.8	137.9
	Surgical and medical dressings	141.7	148.6	152.3	153.4	155.8
	Sanitary towels	132.1	132.9	137.0	137.9	137.9
	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	121.0	123.9	126.5	126.7	130.1
	Sensitised paper, cloth etc.	123.8	125.8	128.5	128.9	133.6
311/2	Steel sheets	142.5	143.2	176.6	176.7	176.7
	Electrical steel sheets	141.4	145.9	177.9	177.9	177.9
	Stainless steel sheets	111.0	113.4	128.1	128.1	128.1
	Galvanised steel sheets	155.7	155.8	187.4	187.8	187.8
	Semi-finished steels	148.1	153.0	186.2	186.4	186.4
	Semi-finished steel for alloy and stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	125.5	129.5	156.5	156.5	156.5
	Semi-finished steel for drop forgings and stampings	137.5	142.1	173.0	173.0	173.0
	Semi-finished steel for tubes	157.1	162.5	198.5	198.8	198.8
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings)	142.1	146.4	175.2	175.2	175.2
	Steel wire rods	144.5	148.0	179.3	179.3	179.3
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	140.7	147.1	190.0	190.0	190.0
	Steel plates, non-alloy	156.0	156.1	204.4	204.4	204.4
	Hot rolled steel strip	163.7	169.5	208.7	208.7	208.7
	Bright steel bars, non-alloy	141.2	144.7	154.5	164.5	164.5
	Cold rolled steel strip, non-alloy	141.9	143.1	156.9	165.8	167.5
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	137.3	146.6	157.3	159.8	160.8
	Finished stainless steels	113.4	120.9	143.7	144.6	144.6
	High speed, tool and magnet steel	136.2	136.2	141.8	151.3	158.0
	Steel castings	133.5	137.4	137.4	142.0	146.0
	Carbon steel castings	132.7	138.5	138.5	146.4	146.4
	Alloy steel castings, stainless and heat-resisting	125.3	125.5	125.5	126.4	131.5
	Other alloy steel castings	142.7	145.7	145.7	146.7	158.1
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	145.8	147.2	168.5	177.6	178.4
312	Steel tubes and fittings	151.8	152.0	151.7	181.9	184.5
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	155.5	155.5	155.5	190.1	192.0
	Electric conduit tubes	172.3	173.1	180.2	194.7	194.7
	Pipe fittings	143.9	146.3	147.8	165.2	166.4
313	Iron castings etc.	146.0	148.6	158.0	164.4	169.9
	Automobile iron castings	146.0	147.5	147.5	150.9	162.3
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	144.1	145.6	155.4	160.8	162.9
	Malleable iron castings	143.3	150.3	160.7	165.4	173.2
	Cast iron stoves and grates etc.	171.5	172.8	174.1	175.1	190.2
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	157.8	160.6	164.7	169.7	181.2
321	Wrought aluminium	130.4	134.0	144.3	148.7	149.5
	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip	125.8	128.8	143.3	143.3	143.3
	Aluminium blanks, circles, discs and slugs	121.4	124.0	137.1	137.1	137.1
322	Copper tubes	146.4	171.0	179.7	177.0	154.1
	Copper sheet and strip	166.2	189.0	203.2	197.2	171.4
	Wrought brass	182.1	203.9	217.4	215.1	194.5
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)	189.7	214.9	229.1	226.8	206.9
	Copper scrap No. 1 bright wire*	139.8	171.6	191.2	192.5	161.9
323	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8%*	137.5	137.5	149.8	149.8	167.3
	Titanium (alloy billets)	104.2	104.2	104.2	113.5	113.5
	Silicon min. 98% pure*	163.5	163.5	219.1	219.1	219.1
	Zinc sheets, 1-17 mm basis*	243.8	259.2	264.7	264.7	264.7
	Bismuth§	121.9	118.3	151.6	149.1	174.4
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK*	148.0	148.0	148.0	150.9	150.9
	Lead sheet and pipe	188.3	198.1	200.8	198.0	173.6
337/2	Cranes	131.9	132.7	136.5	140.9	146.1
339/6	Portable power tools	127.0	130.4	133.6	136.2	136.6
353/1	Dental goods‡	126.4	134.0	136.2	138.9	138.5
	Dental equipment‡	123.0	130.5	132.0	132.1	132.1
	Dental instruments	114.7	123.9	124.6	124.6	124.6
	Dental materials‡	130.7	136.5	139.6	144.8	144.1
354/2	Spectrophotometers	121.8	123.4	123.5	123.5	123.5
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	114.9	115.3	115.4	115.6	115.9
	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.6	131.2
	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	113.5	113.9	114.0	114.2	114.2
	Domestic television receivers, colour†	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6
	Domestic television receivers, monochrome†	116.3	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5
	Domestic television receivers†	113.9	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.1
	Domestic radio receivers and car radios	109.4	112.6	112.6	114.2	114.5
	Radiograms	120.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4
	Record players and tape recorders	108.1	108.1	108.1	109.3	109.3
368/1	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	129.1	130.9	131.7	131.7	131.8
	Electric cookers	131.1	132.9	132.9	132.7	132.7
	Electric kettles	132.9	134.1	134.2	134.5	135.9

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974				
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
368/3	Domestic electrical heating appliances	121.1	121.2	125.7	128.6	129.8
	Electric fires	118.6	118.6	121.7	127.5	127.5
	Water heaters, wash boilers etc.	144.6	145.1	149.1	149.1	157.3
	Electric storage heaters and other space heating apparatus	118.1	118.1	125.6	127.0	127.0
368/4	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	120.7	126.1	128.1	128.1	128.1
368/6	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	111.6	113.0	113.3	113.3	115.9
	Domestic electric refrigerators	108.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	114.3
369/5	Installation materials, domestic‡	136.6	139.5	146.5	153.1	158.2
391	Files and rasps	163.5	168.7	173.1	175.6	179.3
	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws)	143.9	157.8	158.8	160.2	167.8
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	147.2	147.2	151.9	154.7	157.0
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools‡	134.9	142.0	145.4	146.3	151.3
	Carpenters', builders' and other light edged tools	134.0	134.0	137.8	138.0	138.0
	Spanners and wrenches	147.5	155.4	157.3	167.5	167.5
392	Razors and razor blades	119.4	121.4	124.6	124.6	124.6
	Razor blades	119.4	121.4	124.8	124.8	124.8
	Knives, scissors etc.	147.1	151.4	157.6	159.2	164.0
	Machine knives, guillotine and shear blades	154.0	164.6	192.2	192.2	193.1
	Scissors and tailor's shears	148.0	147.2	148.6	151.8	160.6
	Spoons and forks‡	159.5	161.7	164.0	168.1	167.1
	Spoons and forks, silver plated‡	180.8	184.1	198.7	203.6	204.0
	Spoons and forks, stainless steel	157.2	160.2	163.0	165.9	163.2
393	Nuts and bolts etc.	146.0	146.2	152.9	166.1	169.5
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	158.7	159.2	164.9	178.9	183.6
394	Wire and wire manufactures	149.1	155.1	166.9	171.5	165.3
	Wire and wire manufactures of iron and steel	148.2	148.5	160.6	167.8	167.9
	Iron and steel wire, single and stranded	150.8	151.2	167.9	171.4	171.4
	Iron and steel wire, single—bright	150.1	150.4	167.5	169.6	169.6
	Iron and steel wire, galvanised	155.9	156.6	172.0	183.6	183.6
	Cable and rope	142.8	143.1	144.7	159.2	159.2
	Wire netting	138.6	139.3	147.1	153.4	154.1
	Chain link fencing	135.0	135.6	143.7	149.0	149.0
	Reinforcement fabric	150.9	150.9	164.3	167.7	167.7
	Wire and wire manufactures of brass and bronze	147.6	161.3	172.9	170.8	158.4
	Brass and bronze woven wire cloth etc.	138.7	140.8	145.5	156.6	158.7
	Wire and wire manufactures of copper	167.3	195.2	211.1	209.6	176.8
	Copper wire in coils H. C. wire, 3.15 mm*	167.7	195.8	211.8	210.1	177.0
	Woven copper wire	134.8	138.6	146.6	157.4	158.2
396	Silver bullion	311.4	307.9	282.4	297.4	271.7
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	135.1	139.6	140.4	152.9	155.6
	Metal chairs	129.9	138.7	141.9	146.7	147.8
	Metal desks	137.8	154.1	155.6	160.8	169.7
	Metal cabinets	140.3	147.6	149.7	158.0	162.5
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers shelving and racking	138.2	140.9	140.9	162.0	164.3
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture	128.6	128.6	128.6	137.9	137.9
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	143.2	144.8	147.4	150.6	152.7
	Domestic hollow-ware galvanised	151.8	156.7	169.9	176.0	176.0
	Domestic hollow-ware, aluminium	140.9	140.9	141.4	141.7	142.1
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware	142.8	143.4	144.6	164.5	164.5
	Steel drums	141.2	141.9	141.9	164.9	164.9
399/8	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	132.1	132.9	132.9	132.9	140.2
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	115.0	115.4	119.9	122.0	122.6
	Gas cookers	115.5	115.5	119.7	121.8	121.8
	Gas water heaters and wash-boilers	118.5	121.9	129.7	132.7	132.7
	Gas fires and space heaters	112.6	112.6	116.4	118.1	119.8
399/12	Catering equipment	126.6	127.0	130.2	130.7	131.6
	Plumber's brassware	144.6	152.0	153.1	157.5	156.7
	Domestic oil burning appliances	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.6
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	146.1	146.3	157.4	161.6	161.6
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	129.0	129.0	129.0	132.1	136.6
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	172.9	174.7	174.1	173.2	171.3
	Cotton yarns	244.3	240.9	235.3	233.9	224.0
	Cotton-spun mixture yarns of cotton and man-made fibres	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	135.4
	Cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns	153.4	157.8	159.6	156.1	159.8
	Cotton-spun regenerated man-made fibre yarns	189.8	193.9	195.9	187.5	189.7
	Spun yarns of flax and man-made fibres	169.8	174.3	178.4	182.6	186.8
	Flax spun yarns of man-made fibres	123.1	128.6	131.2	133.6	136.4
413	Weaving of cotton, silk, man-made fibres and linen	166.9	168.0	174.3	177.2	180.6
	Surgicals, scrims	264.8	269.2	277.5	273.4	275.3
	Canvas, ducks, awnings	261.9	263.1	265.2	265.6	266.8
	Coloured checks	152.4	154.7	157.8	161.2	164.6
	Linings	125.9	125.9	133.4	135.1	136.7
	Dress, shirtings, overalls	162.2	162.2	174.1	175.9	177.7
	Woven linen in the loomstate	182.2	187.9	188.2	191.1	193.6
	Light linen	186.5	193.6	193.8	197.7	197.7
	Heavy linen	173.4	176.2	176.6	177.6	185.1
414	Woollen and worsted‡	182.0	183.4	185.4	187.3	187.5
414/1	Wool tops*	267.9	249.9	241.1	231.7	222.9
414/2	Worsted spinning	180.8	179.7	181.4	183.3	183.1
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	135.5	139.7	145.0	148.4	151.2
414/3	Woven worsted fabrics	188.0	189.6	191.5	190.9	190.8
414/4	Wool rags*	214.8	218.5	223.5	223.7	221.2
414/5	Woven woollen fabric	173.3	179.2	182.5	187.4	189.0
	Blankets	168.3	180.8	186.6	189.7	194.1
	Other woven woollen fabrics	175.0	178.6	181.1	186.6	187.1
	Yarns spun on the woollen system‡	190.7	189.6	189.4	190.0	189.3

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
414/6	Pressed wool felt	166.7	167.3	176.0	183.9	183.9
416	Rope, twine and net	157.1	158.8	184.8	186.0	186.2
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twines	159.7	161.1	188.8	190.1	190.3
417	Hose	110.8	115.1	116.7	118.6	119.0
	Men's hose	122.7	125.1	132.4	133.8	133.8
	Women's hose	113.0	119.3	119.3	122.5	122.5
	Children's and infants' socks	125.0	128.4	133.1	134.4	134.4
	Children's hose, nylon	123.3	126.7	132.0	133.3	133.3
	Panti hose etc.	97.8	100.3	100.5	101.0	102.3
	Knitted underwear and nightwear	142.1	142.1	147.7	149.5	149.5
	Men's knitted underwear	143.7	143.7	158.3	161.1	161.1
	Men's knitted underwear, cotton	139.0	139.0	155.9	159.3	159.3
	Men's knitted underwear, man-made fibres and mixtures of natural and man-made fibres	164.2	164.2	171.1	171.1	171.1
	Women's knitted underwear and nightwear	138.3	138.3	138.3	138.3	138.3
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	146.1	146.1	147.0	150.5	150.5
	Children's knitted underwear, cotton	144.3	144.3	144.3	148.2	148.2
	Knitted outerwear	134.5	134.5	135.8	140.1	140.7
	Women's knitted outerwear	131.8	131.9	132.9	139.1	139.7
	Knitted fabrics	130.4	138.8	141.8	143.9	144.8
	Knitted fabrics, weft	142.2	154.0	159.6	162.3	163.8
	Knitted fabrics, warp	117.2	121.9	122.0	123.4	123.6
419	Carpets	141.9	143.2	148.4	151.6	151.9
	Woven carpets	150.7	152.3	157.6	161.1	161.4
	Axminster carpets	150.4	152.3	157.5	160.2	160.5
	Wilton carpets	151.5	152.3	157.9	163.1	163.5
	Tufted carpets	124.5	125.3	130.2	133.0	133.0
	Rugs	145.9	148.8	148.8	148.8	154.1
421	Narrow fabrics	163.0	164.6	166.4	168.2	170.8
421/1	Elastic webs and cords	135.8	137.0	142.5	146.3	147.5
421/3	Non-elastic fabrics	180.2	181.0	181.0	181.5	185.0
	Tape and light webbing	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	149.6	151.5	151.5	152.5	160.5
422	Made-up textiles‡	179.3	183.7	185.3	191.3	191.8
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	179.7	182.3	183.6	189.0	187.7
	Bed linen—sheets and bedspreads	179.2	181.0	182.8	192.2	188.3
	Cleaning and polishing cloths	181.3	190.7	193.9	193.9	198.1
	Towels	209.6	209.6	209.6	209.6	209.6
	Quilts, down and other	121.9	124.2	124.2	124.2	127.7
422/2	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles of canvas‡	178.5	186.4	188.7	196.0	200.3
	Canvas sacks and bags	164.7	169.2	173.2	185.6	193.7
	Other made-up textiles of canvas‡	190.9	201.8	202.4	205.2	206.1
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	121.8	122.1	130.6	130.6	131.3
429/2	Coir, sisal and plastics mats and matting	130.3	145.2	145.2	145.8	145.8
432	Travel goods	147.4	159.0	159.0	161.5	161.5
441	Weatherproof outerwear	132.3	135.3	135.7	137.8	137.8
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	135.5	135.9	138.9	139.4	139.6
	Men's and boys' suits	142.8	142.8	148.7	148.7	148.7
	Men's and boys' jackets	133.3	134.7	134.7	137.0	137.8
	Men's and boys' trousers	131.9	132.3	132.6	132.8	133.2
433	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear‡	120.5	123.5	127.6	132.2	132.2
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks (excluding jeans)	119.9	122.9	129.9	133.7	133.7
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	142.5	144.7	146.0	147.0	149.2
444/1	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	166.5	172.3	176.5	177.9	177.9
444/2	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear etc.	133.3	134.4	134.3	135.2	138.2
	Men's and boys' pyjamas	139.3	145.5	146.5	149.4	157.2
	Men's and boys' shirts	131.6	131.6	131.6	132.3	134.5
	Men's and boys' shirts, woven fabric	137.3	137.4	137.4	137.4	142.1
	Men's and boys' shirts, knitted fabrics	126.3	126.3	126.3	127.5	127.5
	Men's and boy's dressing gowns	154.1	154.1	154.1	154.1	155.6
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	125.7	125.9	126.2	127.4	127.7
445/1	Light outerwear	125.8	125.9	126.0	128.0	128.5
	Women's dressing gowns	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.5
445/2	Lingerie	128.9	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5
445/3	Infant's wear	119.4	119.4	120.8	120.8	120.8
449	Dress industries n.e.s.	132.6	133.4	133.5	135.1	137.0
449/1	Corsets, brassieres and swimwear	130.2	130.9	130.9	133.2	135.8
	Corsets	133.0	134.2	134.2	136.3	141.0
	Brassieres	124.7	124.7	124.7	127.9	127.9
	Swimwear	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3
449/2	Gloves	148.6	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.3
	Leather gloves	148.8	151.0	151.0	151.0	151.0
	Womens leather gloves	147.0	150.2	150.2	150.2	150.2
450	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	139.6	142.6	145.8	146.6	147.2
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	150.9	155.9	160.6	160.8	162.1
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	134.3	135.4	138.0	138.7	138.9
	Boys', girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	134.1	138.0	140.5	142.6	142.8
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	133.0	134.0	137.3	137.3	138.3
	Slippers and indoor footwear	150.2	158.7	158.9	158.9	161.8
	Sandals	151.2	156.5	161.0	161.0	161.0
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	144.4	154.5	158.5	159.5	160.2
461/1	Basic bricks	126.7	144.8	152.0	152.4	152.4
461/2	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	155.0	162.7	165.0	165.2	165.2
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	167.6	177.9	181.6	182.1	182.1
	Facing bricks, fletton (delivered)	125.9	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974				
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
	Common building bricks, fletton (delivered)	137.2	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	163.1	173.0	176.5	176.5	176.5
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (delivered)	176.4	185.9	198.2	198.2	198.2
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)	134.8	144.9	154.2	155.4	155.5
	Roofing tiles (ex-works)	162.5	167.7	174.5	174.5	174.5
	Floor quarry tiles	140.3	140.3	140.3	140.3	140.3
	Building bricks (delivered)	163.1	173.3	177.4	177.4	177.4
462	Pottery	134.6	137.2	142.6	146.0	146.0
	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	133.3	140.3	143.0	144.6	144.6
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	133.4	137.5	142.3	146.0	146.0
	Pottery tiles	133.2	142.4	143.5	143.5	143.5
	Domestic earthenware	140.0	140.0	140.0	146.2	146.2
463	Glass	130.6	135.1	140.2	141.6	143.8
	Glass (other than containers)	129.8	131.9	138.1	139.8	140.1
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	114.2	114.2	126.7	126.7	126.7
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)	132.2	136.0	138.2	141.4	142.0
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	141.1	141.8	147.4	152.9	152.9
	Illuminating glassware	133.5	139.6	141.0	142.6	144.9
	Domestic glassware	130.8	134.8	135.5	141.3	141.3
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	132.0	139.2	142.2	142.2	142.2
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	129.4	136.1	141.3	141.3	146.6
	Glass containers, other than for food processing industry	132.2	140.8	143.4	145.0	149.9
469/1	Abrasives	137.2	143.6	150.0	150.0	150.0
	Abrasive papers and cloths	148.8	154.2	172.5	172.5	172.5
469/2	Building materials n.e.s.	137.7	141.1	144.9	147.7	151.7
	Pitch fibre pipes	135.3	135.3	136.0	156.8	156.8
	Precast concrete products (delivered)	137.9	140.6	143.0	145.0	148.1
	Precast concrete pipes (delivered)	140.6	140.6	141.7	144.6	145.2
	Precast concrete manholes (delivered)	130.2	130.2	131.3	133.8	134.3
	Precast concrete building blocks (delivered)	140.3	146.0	150.0	152.9	158.8
	Precast concrete flags and kerbs (delivered)	115.7	118.3	120.2	121.6	122.3
	Sandlime bricks	162.7	169.3	169.3	169.3	169.3
	Lime products	136.8	148.4	150.6	151.0	159.2
	Agricultural lime	133.1	141.0	145.7	146.7	148.4
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	133.8	148.4	150.0	150.7	161.1
	Lump lime for building and industry	140.8	149.1	151.9	151.9	157.9
	Plaster board*	128.8	128.8	145.9	145.9	145.9
	Plaster, gypsum	122.2	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2
	Roofing felt	142.5	156.3	156.3	161.1	161.1
	Thermal insulation materials	130.6	135.4	139.2	141.8	143.9
	Fencing	169.1	170.6	177.8	181.1	181.1
471/1	Ash, sawn	177.6	181.4	186.2	189.4	189.4
	Elm, sawn	163.5	164.6	169.0	171.2	174.4
	Beech, sawn	185.0	185.0	188.8	188.8	188.8
	Oak, sawn	254.2	256.9	263.2	265.3	269.8
	Softwood, home grown	197.4	197.4	205.3	213.2	215.3
471/2	All doors	175.7	179.5	185.3	191.1	197.5
	Windows and door frames	202.9	202.9	202.9	211.2	216.4
	Other building joinery including industrialised building	165.6	175.6	175.6	179.7	182.3
472	Furniture and upholstery	150.2	152.7	154.2	154.6	156.9
	Domestic, non-upholstery furniture	147.5	150.3	152.2	152.6	154.4
	Bedroom furniture	136.1	139.8	139.9	139.9	141.2
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	155.1	155.1	155.1	156.7	157.6
	Dining room furniture	149.7	153.4	153.6	153.8	155.5
	Kitchen furniture	152.6	155.4	160.1	160.1	162.5
	Upholstered furniture	145.6	148.2	148.9	148.9	150.4
	Three-piece suites	143.8	145.3	145.3	145.3	146.7
	Fireside chairs, open wood arm easy chairs	156.0	157.9	159.5	159.5	160.7
473	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	157.5	158.6	158.6	164.1	171.8
	Mattresses, pillows etc. and cushions of foam	129.0	133.1	134.2	134.2	136.3
	Divan sets	171.1	171.1	171.1	180.0	185.7
475	Wooden containers	178.9	178.9	179.6	183.4	184.3
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	180.0	188.4	195.7	196.6	195.8
479/3	Wood wool (including manufactures)	158.4	158.6	171.0	171.0	176.8
481	Paper and board (other than building board)	144.4	147.5	158.6	161.4	161.9
	Coated paper	134.2	138.8	140.7	145.0	146.6
	Coated paper, off machine	137.8	144.0	147.2	147.5	147.6
	Coated paper, on machine	128.6	130.7	130.7	141.2	145.1
	Printing and writings (including newsprint)	149.3	150.2	160.6	160.8	160.8
	Food wrapping paper	132.8	132.8	145.1	145.1	145.1
	Kraft wrapping paper	155.4	161.6	170.8	170.8	170.8
	Household and other tissues	141.3	146.2	154.1	154.9	154.9
	Industrial and special purpose papers	146.6	148.1	157.5	160.4	161.0
	Uncoated paper	146.8	149.0	160.1	161.3	161.4
	Uncoated board	144.6	149.5	167.2	174.2	174.9
	Packaging boards	143.8	149.2	168.7	176.7	176.7
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	146.8	150.4	163.2	167.1	169.8
	Coated board	142.9	145.7	155.7	158.3	158.3
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	147.8	153.9	157.7	163.8	165.7
482/1	Cardboard boxes	136.4	138.7	145.2	157.6	166.0
	Cartons	143.6	149.1	154.8	159.5	161.4
	Cartons, food	144.0	148.3	152.5	157.6	159.4
	Cartons, other	143.4	149.4	155.8	160.4	162.3
	Fibreboard packing cases	143.0	143.6	145.6	151.2	152.9
	Packing cases solid, fibreboard	148.4	150.3	163.0	176.6	181.3
	Packing cases, corrugated	142.2	142.7	143.2	147.6	148.9
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	162.4	178.6	188.2	188.2	188.8

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
	Paper sacks	148.6	163.5	165.8	167.0	169.2
	Paper sacks, food	145.3	162.8	165.1	166.7	169.3
	Paper, sacks, other	152.8	164.5	166.7	166.7	169.0
	Paper bags	177.4	191.7	191.7	200.9	200.9
	Laminated paper	136.4	149.5	153.8	155.6	157.1
483	Personal stationery	147.9	148.4	149.5	156.7	157.9
	Commercial envelopes	147.8	153.2	160.3	165.1	168.4
	Stationery and scholastic books	148.5	150.9	158.7	162.9	165.5
484/2	Paper rolls	135.3	143.8	143.8	149.7	149.7
489	General printing, etc.	138.0	140.1	141.9	143.9	148.6
491	Rubber manufactures‡	140.2	144.1	153.3	155.4	157.1
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)‡	149.0	156.8	163.3	166.4	169.8
	Hose of rubber and plastics	162.9	169.6	182.8	190.6	194.8
	Motor parts and accessories of rubber	156.7	161.9	169.9	172.6	176.9
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastics	195.8	204.0	212.7	226.0	227.3
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	124.8	128.8	133.3	133.5	133.5
493	Brushes and brooms	143.0	145.5	147.9	149.6	153.3
	Decorating brushes and rollers	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	145.0
	Toilet brushes	137.8	141.1	141.1	144.5	145.8
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	140.9	140.9	140.9	147.8	152.6
	Household brushes and brooms	144.8	150.0	156.3	157.1	164.0
494	Toys, games, baby carriages and sports equipment	150.9	155.7	157.8	159.3	162.7
494/1	Toys and games	158.4	164.5	166.8	168.6	172.9
	Metal toys	164.2	174.0	175.2	175.4	177.9
	Metal toys, non-mechanical	165.2	175.2	176.3	176.3	179.1
	Dolls and soft toys	153.3	156.2	156.2	157.5	157.5
	Plastics toys	143.9	145.4	151.0	153.5	153.5
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicycles	176.3	185.6	185.6	185.6	207.8
494/2	Perambulators, folding baby carriages and push chairs	147.5	149.4	149.4	150.7	156.0
	Perambulators	146.3	147.0	147.0	150.5	154.8
	Folding baby carriages	151.8	156.0	156.0	156.0	165.3
494/3	Sports equipment	128.3	130.0	132.5	132.8	..
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	129.6	132.3	134.1	134.7	135.2
495/1	Pencils, non-mechanical	146.4	161.9	166.1	166.1	166.1
495/2	Stationers' goods (other than pens and pencils)	129.5	130.6	131.6	132.8	132.9
496	Plastics products n.e.s.	131.9	140.0	145.5	147.1	148.9
	Plastics products (other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods)	133.7	142.8	148.3	150.1	152.3
	Building materials of plastics	157.5	165.5	167.4	167.4	173.2
	Water services' pipes and fitments of plastics	167.1	175.4	176.7	176.7	186.2
	Hollow-ware and hardware of plastics (including kitchenware)	130.4	139.1	143.4	143.4	143.4
	Plastics sleeving	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	138.4
	Plastics caps, closures, bottles and jars	131.7	147.8	151.6	151.6	152.7
	Plastics bags, wrappers and other packaging materials	118.6	125.2	139.4	144.0	144.0
	Plastics foam for upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	130.2	139.2	147.6	152.7	155.3
499/1	Musical instruments	151.0	154.0	154.4	154.4	154.5
	Pianos	161.0	165.6	165.6	165.6	165.6

‡ Revised figures: see end of article. * Source of information: Trade publications. § Producers price. † Excludes sales to rental companies.

TABLE 4(b) Supplementary list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (Published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

	1974 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
Crude oilø	400.6	453.6	510.0	506.0	511.1
Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint)	173.1	173.5	177.5	184.8	184.8
Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint)*	174.1	174.1	178.1	185.2	185.2
Imported newsprint	168.6	170.6	175.2	183.0	183.0
Timber, imported:					
Mahogany	250.8	262.6	261.8	245.5	244.0
Utile	293.9	283.9	276.8	274.4	271.0
Beech	299.7	299.7	296.0	296.0	294.8
Ramin	208.7	208.7	204.0	204.0	207.1
Meranti	200.1	201.5	201.0	201.9	205.8
Lithopone, 30% delivered*	160.5	216.1	228.4	228.4	228.4
Quicksilver, min. 99.99%, cif Europe*	54.4	53.5	52.7	52.8	61.6
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec*	133.7	130.0	127.7	126.3	125.0
Iron ore, imported	121.4	121.4	156.6	156.6	156.6
Bauxite, Min 86% Al_2O_3*	132.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
Manganese ore, 48-50% Mn grade, Max 0.1% P., cif Europe*	234.1	227.2	226.5	222.8	225.9
Talc, steatite, cif*	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0
Tungsten ore, Min 65%, cif Europe*	70.0	76.0	87.7	130.5	131.7
Phosphate rock	312.2	312.6	311.2	311.3	313.2
Phosphate rock for fertilizer manufacture	318.8	319.4	317.6	317.8	320.2
Hides and skins:					
Native	228.5	223.2	208.0	201.9	187.2
Imported	203.6	192.4	186.5	181.7	178.0
Imported, wet	189.3	169.8	165.0	159.0	156.6
Imported, dry	197.1	216.3	200.7	182.6	175.6
Raw cotton:					
American types, cif Liverpool*	302.1	262.8	246.7	223.8	218.1
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool*	255.5	250.1	244.7	233.7	198.5
Raw wool:					
Imported, merino	319.1	296.5	278.3	270.8	270.2
Imported, fine crossbred	316.5	297.5	272.0	255.8	256.7
Imported, medium and coarse crossbreds	303.6	297.8	290.8	274.5	266.9
British types	242.7	245.4	239.5	225.3	212.7
Raw silk	177.0	176.3	173.2	169.5	168.5
Raw jute:					
BWB grade, c and f Dundee*	106.9	109.3	111.6	112.3	116.7
BWC grade, c and f Dundee*	107.0	109.5	112.0	113.4	117.9

TABLE 4(b) *continued*

	1974 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. p
BTC grade, c and f Dundee*	105.9	108.1	109.6	115.0	117.6
BTD grade, c and f Dundee*	103.9	105.8	107.8	115.0	120.4
Flax, imported	224.1	225.8	228.0	229.7	230.5
Sisal	685.7	671.2	656.8	647.3	662.6
Cotton rags, home produced	143.2	164.3	164.3	169.7	169.7
Waste paper, home produced	124.1	124.1	149.9	220.4	220.4
Shellac, FOTN pure, London spot price*	874.3	915.5	938.2	938.2	938.2
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London*	181.4	181.4	181.4	181.4	371.9
Tallow, ½" red, cif UK*	239.7	239.7	239.7	242.5	244.2
Rosin gum, WW Portuguese*	185.0	200.4	199.3	198.2	198.2
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	162.9	162.3	163.5	165.6	164.3
Chemical	160.8	160.3	161.2	163.0	161.9
Sulphite bleached	160.2	159.0	160.1	161.8	160.8
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	161.2	160.5	161.2	162.5	161.7
Sulphate unbleached, kraft	166.9	167.0	168.4	171.3	169.4
Wood rosin, American FF*	158.8	172.4	180.0	180.0	180.0
Soya beans, US no. 2 grade, cif UK*	237.1	230.1	199.9	190.2	190.5
Linseed, Canadian no. 1, cif UK*	472.4	455.6	366.8	385.5	379.4
Copra, Straits FM, settlement price*	302.2	394.8	314.6	335.1	331.7
Palm, kernels, Nigerian, cif basis-ports*	316.8	372.4	334.6	308.8	299.1
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa*	285.9	337.7	337.7	337.7	337.7
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK*	197.3	237.9	237.9	240.2	241.7
Seed, oil, London spot price*	270.0	257.1	261.3	271.5	272.3
Palm oil, crude, London spot price*	363.4	351.9	311.4	290.6	290.8
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull*	553.1	527.6	469.4	484.8	484.6
Coconut oil, cif Europe*	326.6	420.1	419.0	335.1	386.2
Groundnut oil, London spot price*	299.9	300.2	303.2	302.2	280.7

⊘ Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. * Source of price information: Trade publications.

Revisions to indices in tables 3(a) and 4(a)		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Organic chemicals	1974	137.7											
Phenols	1974	122.0											
Dental goods	1973												118.9
	1974	121.6											
Dental equipment	1973												122.0
Dental materials	1974	121.7											
Installation materials – domestic	1973	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.4	112.3	115.6	119.0	121.8	123.2	126.2	128.3	131.7
	1974	134.0											
Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	1974	133.8											
Cutlery and tableware	1971	106.1	106.2	106.8	107.2	108.0	108.4	108.5	108.6	109.4	109.9	109.8	109.6
	1972	112.9	113.8	114.6	116.7	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.9	118.2	119.2	119.9	119.9
	1973	119.9	119.9	120.2	120.3	123.9	125.7	126.0	126.6	128.1	128.8	129.9	131.3
	1974	138.1	140.3										
Spoons and forks	1971	108.3	108.3	109.7	109.7	109.7	110.0	110.2	110.5	110.5	111.2	110.8	109.6
	1972	115.0	115.0	116.7	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	119.8	119.8	120.7	122.0	122.0
	1973	122.0	122.0	122.9	123.5	127.3	129.1	129.7	132.1	133.2	133.7	138.0	138.0
	1974	155.9											
Spoons and forks – plated with silver	1971	112.7	112.7	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.1	115.6	115.6	117.0	117.2	117.2
	1972	122.1	122.1	124.1	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	128.7	128.7	128.7	131.1	131.1
	1973	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	138.0	139.6	139.6	142.3	144.4	144.7	149.8	149.8
	1974	178.0											
Woollen and worsted	1974	180.9											
Yarns spun on the worsted system	1974	191.5											
Made-up textiles	1973				128.9	130.7	140.7	141.6	144.8				172.1
	1974	177.1											172.5
Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles	1973												
	1974	178.3											
Other made-up textiles of canvas	1973												189.4
	1974	190.8											
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	1974	120.4											
Rubber manufactures	1973										127.2	128.5	129.8
	1974	135.5											
Rubber goods – other than tyres and tubes	1973										133.1	133.7	135.7
	1974	145.7											

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1)

1963 = 100

		Primary commodities											
		Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals[2]		
		$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973	1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
	2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
	3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
	4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974	1st quarter	280	344	259	193	237	179	291	357	269	281	345	260
	2nd quarter[3]	*282*	*329*	*251*	*188*	*220*	*167*	*340*	*397*	*303*	*287*	*335*	*255*
	July[3]	*282*	*331*	*253*	*186*	*218*	*167*	*267*	*313*	*240*	*281*	*329*	*295*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates.

[2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN.

[3] Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the Department of Industry will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, multiplication factors will be provided on request.

Price index numbers of materials purchased

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1974 May	1974 June p	1974 July p
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	278.1	275.8	276.4
	Basic materials	289.2	286.5	287.2
	Fuel	189.3	190.3	190.3
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	305.5	303.2	304.2
	Basic materials other than fuel	325.6	322.7	323.8
211 to 299	Food manufacturing industries	221.0	218.9	219.9
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	261.1	261.8	264.1
311 and 312	Steel industries	218.2	219.2	227.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	244.7	245.0	247.3
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	279.8	268.5	259.4
361	Electrical machinery industry	264.8	260.6	259.1
Order XIII	Textile industries	216.9	216.1	217.7
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	204.2	206.0	209.1
Order XVII	Timber industries	293.1	294.5	296.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	232.0	231.8	264.4
Order XX	Construction materials	232.2	234.6	235.4
Part of Order XX	House building materials	235.5	238.1	240.3

Revised figures			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	1973				171.2	174.0	180.9	191.2	200.7	203.6	212.8	218.4	230.4
		1974	266.3	270.5	272.8	274.3								
	Basic materials	1973				174.7	177.8	185.4	196.6	207.1	210.4	220.5	226.8	240.1
		1974	279.5	283.9	285.3	285.2								
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	1973				173.9	175.6	181.7	193.2	199.5	204.4	215.6	221.6	234.0
		1974	281.1	285.1	288.7	296.3								
	Basic materials other than fuel	1973				179.3	181.3	188.2	201.2	208.5	214.2	227.0	233.9	248.2
		1974	302.0	306.3	308.8	315.2								
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	1973	145.9	147.9	150.8	151.7	155.8	160.6	170.4	176.3	177.2	183.4	186.7	200.3
		1974	231.6	240.7	248.7	254.5								
311 and 312	Steel industries	1973							160.7	161.6	162.6	164.3	166.0	169.1
		1974	174.3	181.2	187.4	215.4								
Order XIII	Textile industries	1973	164.6	174.9	194.5	179.9	179.5	185.4	190.8	197.5	201.8	200.8	196.8	207.8
		1974	218.1	218.2	219.3	219.2								
Order XVII	Timber industries	1973						212.1	228.9	235.9	248.0	257.0	261.4	268.0
		1974	276.7	282.5	285.4	290.2								
481 to 484	Paper industries	1973		153.5	153.7	154.6	154.2	154.6	170.3	172.7	176.0	178.2	178.0	180.0
		1974	202.3	209.6	213.9	222.5								
Order XX	Construction materials	1973	160.8	162.2	165.3	169.1	173.2	177.0	183.5	186.7	189.9	193.0	196.3	199.9
		1974	206.3	214.4	220.7	227.6								
Part of Order XX	House building materials	1973							191.6	194.9	198.5	201.6	204.9	208.4
		1974	214.3	220.1	226.6	231.8								

Domestic furniture deliveries in June

Monthly figures of domestic furniture deliveries for the period January 1972 to June 1974 are given below. Revisions to previously published figures have been made in the light of later information from the comprehensive quarterly sales inquiry. It is regretted that difficulties have arisen over the figures for orders in hand and that it is not possible to publish information on orders this month. These series will be resumed as soon as the difficulties have been resolved.

Deliveries during period

	Current value £ million	Volume unadjusted	Index seasonally adjusted
1972			
January	23101	131.00	138.05
February	21876	122.39	117.21
March	25637	130.96	128.02
April	22815	132.71	139.88
May	25983	131.25	136.94
June	27159	143.41	140.89
July	21050	117.05	145.34
August	23810	118.80	142.87
September	30818	167.04	146.31
October	35691	172.39	148.87
November	33271	159.98	137.68
December	28220	142.17	149.46
1973			
January	32863	150.27	157.41
February	31957	168.01	160.73
March	26220	172.95	168.77
April	29593	147.74	155.68
May	35128	154.60	152.32
June	34658	164.30	161.87
July	29117	130.77	162.25
August	31553	133.58	160.61
September	37644	182.86	159.70
October	40735	169.76	146.85
November	40341	171.98	148.01
December	27888	124.29	131.38
1974			
January	31049	121.27	126.72
February	29793	131.38	125.72
March	34528	142.39	138.78
April	32168	125.38	132.12
May	32639	121.51	126.05
June	31627	134.62	132.77

Note: The figures for January to June 1974 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of the results of the quarterly sales inquiries for the first and second quarters of 1974.

Final results of the Census of Distribution for 1971

Part I of the 'Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971' is now being prepared for publication, giving the final figures of the Census of Distribution 1971 for retail outlets in Great Britain. This will be followed by Parts II to XI (county and regional figures for retail outlets) and by Part XII (regional summary and index). Part XIII will consist of tables covering retail organisations.

This article makes the first final results available in the form of summary figures of the number and turnover of retail outlets and the number of persons engaged in them. The table on page 421 compares these summary figures for 1971 with similar data from the last full retail census for 1961 and the sample census of 1966. Further articles to be published in this journal during the next 2 or 3 months will give more detailed analyses by kind of business and by form of organisation (co-operative societies, multiple retailers and independent retailers) and will include breakdowns by size of turnover and by the number of persons engaged. As the remaining Parts of the final report are being prepared for publication other *Trade and Industry* articles will follow giving, for example, separate figures for Scotland, Wales and the standard regions of England; capital expenditure; business operating data such as stocks-turnover ratios and gross margins; and further information on mail order trading, automatic vending machine sales and the service trades.

The census covered all establishments in Great Britain engaged in retailing and installing, repairing, maintaining and hiring out of consumer goods. It also covered hairdressing and manicure, laundry, dry cleaning, the operation of launderettes, the hire of linen and industrial clothing, the operation of radio and television relay services and check trading. The Statutory Instrument prescribing the scope of the census is the Census of Distribution (1972) Order, 1970, SI 1970 No. 1715.

This article gives summary figures for retail shops (including estimates for non-response), market stalls and mobile shops, Electricity and Gas Board showrooms, mail order businesses and automatic vending machine operators. Figures for the service trades and radio and television relay organisations are not included. So far as the figures for retail shops are concerned, satisfactory returns were received from 78 per cent of all shops, accounting for 88 per cent of estimated total turnover. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 87 per cent and 93 per cent.

Changes since the provisional results

Preliminary estimates of turnover and the numbers engaged in retail outlets and in the establishments engaged in certain service trades were given in the three provisional results articles published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 December 1972, 25 January 1973 and 17 May 1973. The final results show some significant differences from the preliminary estimates. At 473,000 the total number of shops is now shown to be some 12,350 fewer than was provisionally estimated but the turnover figure of £15,609 million is £391 million more. At the time the provisional results were compiled in 1972 the total number of live businesses in the scope of the census could not be properly assessed and a larger proportion of the non-responders at that time than had been assumed have since been proved to have been outside the scope of the census or not in business at all. The difference in the turnover figures is due mostly to an under-estimation in the provisional figures of the relatively high number of large independent retailers among those who had still to make their returns.

Longer term changes in retail trade

In round figures the total number of retail shops decreased from 542,000 in 1961 and 504,000 in 1966 to 473,000 in 1971. At £15,600 million the 1971 figure of total turnover represents rises at current prices of 40 per cent since 1966 and over 75 per cent since 1961. Adjusting these figures for the changes in price levels the increases in constant price terms are estimated at around 10 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

The final figures show that the total number of retail shops fell by 6 per cent between 1966 and 1971 – much the same as the earlier fall of 7 per cent between 1961 and 1966. As the provisional results indicated, the overall decline was due almost entirely to smaller numbers of food shops and confectioners-tobacconists-newsagents. There was also a small fall in the number of clothing and footwear shops. The rise between 1961 and 1966 in the number of household goods shops and other non-food retailers continued between 1966 and 1971. Part of the sharp rise in the number of general stores, covering department stores, variety and general household stores, is due to changes in definition between the 1966 and 1971 censuses.

Within the food shops category the most marked change was in grocers and provision dealers for which the combination of a fall of 15 per cent in the number of shops between 1966 and 1971 and of a rise of 43 per cent in turnover illustrate the trend towards larger shops of the supermarket type. Later articles in the series will throw more light on the extent to which a further decline in the number of small grocers has been associated with the increase in the number of larger stores suggested by these summary figures.

The final census results confirm that the total number of persons engaged in retail shops in 1971, 2.5 million, remained virtually the same as in 1966. The substantial rise in total employment in grocers and provision dealers, despite the marked fall in the number of shops, confirmed the move towards larger shops in this kind of business. There was also a marked rise in other non-food retailers. Elsewhere the most significant changes were the heavy falls in persons engaged in other food retailers and in confectioners-tobacconists-newsagents. These figures all include part-time workers and members of the owner's family working in the business as well as persons working a full week. Later analyses will indicate the extent to which the overall figures in this summary conceal divergent trends in the component series.

Notes and definitions

Area covered. The census covered Great Britain. As in previous censuses Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands were excluded.

Period covered. Traders were asked to provide information for the calendar year 1971 or for any part of the year in which their business was open. If the calendar year was not their business year, a return for a business year ending between 5 April 1971 and 6 April 1972 was accepted. Answers to all the questions on the forms were required for the same period of 12 months (or shorter period as appropriate). Returns from single-shop traders which were for periods substantially different from a year were adjusted to a 12 months basis. Co-operative societies and multiple retailers gave figures in their returns for all their branches, including those which were opened or had closed during the year; no adjustments were made in these cases. Figures for seasonal traders who reported part-year trading were also accepted without adjustment.

Shops. The figures given for retail shops relate to establishments from which goods were sold, or which were engaged in the repair (other than of footwear), maintenance, installation or hiring out of consumer goods. The central offices and warehouses of multiple organisations and co-operative societies are not included; they will be included in the figures for organisations in the final report. Distributing depots from which roundsmen operate and credit traders calling on customers are treated as shops, but not market stalls in open markets or mobile shops except where such stalls or mobile shops belong to co-operative societies or multiple organisations.

Turnover. This means the total trading receipts during the year; it includes receipts from the sale of goods (inclusive of purchase tax), meals and refreshments, and from repairs, rentals and other services provided, after deduction of discounts, credits and deferred rebates allowed to customers. Goods withdrawn from stock for the use of the retailer are included. There is no deduction of allowances for goods taken in part exchange. Dividends of co-operative societies are not deducted from turnover. Sales against checks of check trading companies are included at their face value. Hire purchase and other credit transactions originated during the year are included at their cash value plus any charge for credit provided by the retailer. The turnover of retailers operating sub-post offices includes the gross remuneration received in respect of this work without deduction of disbursements.

Persons engaged. Includes all persons who worked in the business in the week ended 30 October 1971 or (if the business was closed in that week) in the nearest normal trading week, including those temporarily absent through sickness or holidays. All working proprietors and members of the owner's family who worked in the business are included, whether or not they received a definite wage, as well as paid employees. Part-time directors paid by fee only are excluded.

Summary of retail trades 1961, 1966, 1971

	Establishments			Turnover			Persons engaged		
Kind of business	1961 Number	1966 Number	1971 Number	1961 £'000	1966 £'000	1971 £'000	1961 Number	1966 Number	1971 Number
Total	..	..	..	9,253,779	..	16,686,736	..	..	2,680,243
Retail shops (a)	542,301	504,412	472,986	8,828,111	11,131,816	15,608,682	2,484,622	2,555,737	2,569,504
Grocers and provision dealers	146,777	123,385	105,299	2,350,711	2,907,655	4,160,398	551,601	522,343	571,291
Other food retailers	114,655	104,359	92,553	1,727,896	2,081,314	2,638,190	471,533	459,358	419,892
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	70,108	63,333	52,064	797,833	1,045,572	1,307,955	249,853	297,762	276,350
Clothing and footwear shops	86,555	83,095(d)	81,290	1,366,737	1,719,336(d)	2,373,053	396,996	410,503(d)	403,935
Household goods shops	60,343(d)	65,850(d)	70,379	948,335(d)	1,292,186(d)	2,018,475	264,686(d)	289,549(d)	291,267
Other non-food retailers	60,113(d)	61,381(d)	66,664	706,913(d)	1,019,225(d)	1,567,653	237,208(d)	269,738(d)	300,452
General stores	3,750	3,009(d)	4,737	929,687	1,066,529(d)	1,542,957	312,745	306,484(d)	306,317
Market stalls and mobile shops(b)	35,006	..	44,178	90,749	..	150,047	39,462	..	37,970
Electricity and Gas Board showrooms	2,791	3,012	2,359	104,174(e)	185,780	283,300	..	..	10,579
Mail order businesses (c)	556	495	772	226,673	428,834	632,825	40,589	54,787	60,403
Automatic vending machine operators (c)	26	56	65	4,072	10,884	11,882	992	2,156	1,787

(a) Including fixed lockable stalls in permanent markets and stalls and mobile shops operated by co-operative societies or multiples.
(b) Returns received only: ie these figures do not include estimates for non-response.
(c) Organisations: separate establishment figures are not collected for these types of retail and service trade organisations.
(d) Some figures for 1961 and 1966 differ from those published in Volume 1 of the report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services for 1966. In the 1971 census 'cycles and perambulator shops' have been included in the 'other non-food retailers' group, and to make the figures for 1961 and 1966 comparable, 'cycle and perambulator shops' for these, years have been transferred from the 'household goods shops' group to the 'other non-food retailers' group. In the 1966 figures some credit traders calling on customers have been reclassified from the 'clothing and footwear' and 'household goods shops' groups to the 'general stores' group.
(e) Excluding charges for the installation, maintenance and repair of appliances which were included in 1966 and 1971.

Part-time workers are included, however short the period for which they worked during the week.

Rounding of figures. For turnover each figure has been rounded to the nearest £1,000, and there may therefore be small discrepancies between the sums of individual figures and the totals shown.

Notes on kinds of business

Grocers and provision dealers. Includes cooked meat and delicatessen shops; small general shops of the 'village general store' type selling both food and non-food items; and general food shops where groceries are the main item sold. This heading also includes establishments selling ice-cream, mineral waters and vegetarian and health foods.

Other food retailers. Includes dairymen; butchers; fishmongers; poulterers; greengrocers, fruiterers (including those selling fish); bread and flour confectioners; off-licences. This heading also includes bread and milk depots from which roundsmen operate but not farms distributing milk direct to customers.

Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents. Includes establishments specialising in the sale of confectionery or tobacco or newspapers and periodicals; those combining the sale of two or more of these commodity groups. Street newsvendors were not included in the census.

Clothing and footwear shops. Includes bespoke tailors and all other men's, boys', women's and girls' wear shops including infants' or children's wear shops; milliners, furriers, and drapers; soft furnishings, household textiles, wool and art needlework shops; secondhand clothing, clothing hire, and clothing repair shops; footwear shops including establishments combining the sale and repair of footwear except those specialising in repairs, ie whose receipts from repairs account for 80 per cent or more of turnover.

Household goods shops. Includes establishments selling or repairing domestic furniture (including beds and mattresses); floorcovering shops; art and antique dealers and secondhand furniture shops; dealers in radio and electrical goods and their repair and radio and television hire shops; domestic hardware, ironmongery, do-it-yourself, china, glassware, wallpaper and paint shops. Dealers in office furniture, Electricity and Gas Board showrooms, and radio and television relay organisations are excluded.

Other non-food retailers. Includes booksellers and stationers and shops selling artists' supplies, maps and greetings cards; circulating libraries, secondhand booksellers, including combined bookseller-newsagents and stationer-newsagents but not newsagents with only small sales of books or stationery; dispensing and other chemists and photographic goods dealers; cycle and perambulator shops but not establishments engaged mainly in the supply of motor accessories; jewellery, leather, sports goods, toys, camping equipment and fancy goods shops; florists, nurserymen and garden seedsmen, pet and pet food shops, general secondhand dealers, sub-post offices with minor retail sales and retailers of handicraft materials, philatelic goods and scientific, medical and surgical goods. Establishments engaged in repairing cycles, jewellery, watches and clocks, etc are also included but dealers in office equipment, law and commercial stationery are excluded.

General Stores. Includes department stores, variety stores and general household stores.

Mail order businesses. This heading includes all traders wholly or mainly engaged in mail order trading as well as general mail order houses.

Inquiries. Inquiries about the Census of Distribution for 1971 should be addressed to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NPT 1XG, (Tel. Newport (0633) 56111, ext. 2000).

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during July 1974 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.
Companies registered in Great Britain in 1973 and 1974

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,350	—	2,350
Over £100 but under £1,000	80	—	80
£1,000 but under £10,000	927	—	927
£10,000 but under £50,000	289	—	289
£50,000 but under £100,000	30	—	30
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	48	—	48
£1,000,000 and over	6	—	6
Total number	3,730	—	3,730
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	32,961	—	32,961

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1973 AND 1974

	1973		1974	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,666	8,050	4,758	27,824
February	5,919	7,762	2,870	81,582
March	6,310	21,762	3,393	21,763
April	5,617	12,632	3,679	50,557
May	5,331	9,111	3,878	36,111
June	4,752	30,575	3,329	29,037
July	5,245	17,291	3,730	32,961
August	6,371	16,843		
September	4,988	28,337		
October	5,945	11,918		
November	6,132	36,871		
December	5,330	22,843		
Total	66,606	223,995		

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 16 August 1974

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Percy's Progress	BR/E 37655/18/8/79	100	14 August	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Welbeck Film Distributors Ltd.
A Time Of His Life	BR/E 37664/18/8/79	24	15 August	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	International Film Associates
Libido	BR/E 37665/18/8/79	92	15 August	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Guild Productions Pty. Ltd.
The Black Watch	BR/E 37666/18/8/79	9	15 August	Nationwide Film Distributors Ltd.	Mark Littlewood Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2358	BR/E 37562/18/8/79	7	16 August	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2358A	BR/E 37563/18/8/79	9	16 August	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Private Club	EC 37659/18/8/79	82	14 August	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Les Films Du Griffon Paris
More Sex Please	EC 37661/18/8/79	89	14 August	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	P.A.C. Explorer, Rome
La Bonne Annee	EC 37663/18/8/79	112	14 August	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Films 13 (Paris) Rizzoli Film (Rome)
			FOREIGN		
War Between The Planets	F 37656	80	14 August	K-Tel International (UK) Ltd.	Mercury Film International
The Severed Arm	F 37657	83	14 August	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	Media Cinema Corporation
Sun For All Seasons	F 37658	13	14 August	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Paramount Pictures Corporation
Ash Wednesday	F 37660	99	14 August	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Sagittarius Productions Inc.
Chinatown	F 37662	131	14 August	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Robert Evans Paramount Pictures Corp.
Gold	F 37667	122	15 August	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Avton Film Productions Ltd.
Master Of Love	F 37668	99	15 August	Target International Films Ltd.	Chiara Films Internazionali S.R.L., Rome

Cinema admissions and takings in May

During May, counted as a 4 week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.78 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings, including VAT was £1.36 million. The comparable figures for May 1973 were 2.74 million and £1.19 million respectively.

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the five weeks ended 29 June 1974.

	£
Distributors' Earnings submitted	
Low cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	72,647
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	14,202
	86,849
High cost films (including Newsreels after multiplying by 2½)	162,103
	248,952
Films under 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)	41,706
	290,658
Levy Collections paid to the Agency by HM Customs and Excise to 16 July 1974 including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the five weeks ended 29 June 1974	350,000

The Eighth Interim Allocation for the seventeenth year will be at the rate of 58 per cent.

Business Monitor

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Production series

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:

PM 423	Foam backing, foam laminating and fabric to fabric bonding for June 1974
PM 491	Rubber consumption and stocks for May 1974

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:

PQ 109.2	Miscellaneous mining and quarrying for third and fourth quarters 1973 and first quarter 1974
PQ 240	Tobacco for first quarter 1974
PQ 272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations for first quarter 1974
PQ 279.5	Printing ink for first quarter 1974
PQ 337	Mechanical handling equipment for first quarter 1974
PQ 353	Surgical instruments and appliances for first quarter 1974
PQ 399.1	Metal furniture for first quarter 1974
PQ 413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres for first quarter 1974
PQ 444	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. for fourth quarter 1973
PQ 461.2	Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods for first quarter 1974
PQ 473	Bedding and soft furnishings for first quarter 1974
PQ 482.1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases for first quarter 1974
PQ 484.2	Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board for first quarter 1974

Service and distributive series

Monthly at 60p a year post free:

SD5	Catering trades for June 1974

Miscellaneous series

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:

M5	Insurance companies' and private pension funds' investment for first quarter 1974

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038) or the Department's Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel: 0633-56111, ext. 2793; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	18 Apr. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	6 June 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	11 July 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	15 Aug. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	8 Aug. 1974
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	30 May 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	1 Aug. 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	25 July 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	25 July 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 May 1974
household consumption (Q)	1 Aug. 1974
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	1 Aug. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	11 July 1974
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	8 Aug. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	6 June 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	13 June 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	23 May 1974
production (M)	25 July 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	23 May 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	1 Aug. 1974
estimated figures (M)	15 Aug. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	16 May 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	15 Aug. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	16 May 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	25 July 1974
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Regional selective assistance (M)	8 Aug. 1974
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	8 Aug. 1974
provisional figures (M)	15 Aug. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	8 Aug. 1974
stocks (M)	15 Aug. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	11 July 1974
retail (M)	15 Aug. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1974
carpet sales (M)	8 Aug. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	8 Aug. 1974
hosiery production (M)	11 July 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	1 Aug. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	15 Aug. 1974
wool exports (Q)	8 Aug. 1974
wool output (M)	8 Aug. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	25 July 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	4 July 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	8 Aug. 1974
ECGD local offices	23 May 1974
Guide to Departments	6 June 1974
Official Receivers' offices	15 Aug. 1974
Programme of trade promotions	18 July 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	25 July 1974

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the list of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

S. O. S.

TRANSLATING & INTERPRETING SERVICES IN ALL LANGUAGES

If you have language problems regarding your overseas business our panel of linguists is here to assist you in furthering your trade with Europe and the rest of the world and also your export drive.

Spanimex Overseas Secretariat Limited

TOWN HALL CHAMBERS
32 BOROUGH HIGH STREET
LONDON, SE1 1XU

Tel: 01-407 2141 and 01-407 1714

Think of PVC binders, wallets and containers. Think of Academy Plastics.

Academy Plastics make all sorts of pvc wallets and containers — to your exact specification. Loose leaf binders. Catalogue and price list covers. Cheque book covers and pocket wallets. Conference wallets and salesmen's albums. Swatch covers and transparent pockets. Document cases and travel document folders.. All from Academy Plastics.

ACADEMY PLASTICS LIMITED.
25-29 Roundwood Road, London NW10 9TA
01-459 5277

GEOFFREY E. MACPHERSON LTD.
Nottingham NG2 6AD England.

TEXTILE AND GENERAL ENGINEERS

- A large team of expert textile technologists and mechanical handling engineers at your service.
- Individual machines or complete plant installations.
- We manufacture a unique mobile crane/fork lift/ inspection basket, designed for lifting different shapes, sizes and weights up to 4 tons.

ENQUIRIES INVITED

Telex: 37517
Telephone: (0602) 868701/7
Telegrams: 'Mac Nottingham'

CREDIT INFORMATION & DEBT COLLECTION

UP-TO-DATE PURPOSE WRITTEN CREDIT REPORTS FROM UK AND ALL WORLD MARKETS THROUGH OUR INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

DEBT COLLECTION IN ALL MARKETS AND LANGUAGES
COMMISSION PAYABLE ONLY ON SUMS RECOVERED

ATP
ESTABLISHED
35 YEARS

AMALGAMATED TRADES PROTECTIONS LTD.
PROTECTION HOUSE 105-109 OXFORD ST. LONDON W1R 2AH
PHONE 01-437 6900 (35 LINES) TELEX 21632/261202 (6 LINES)
CABLES: STATCHECK LONDON

PLEASE ADDRESS MAIL ENQUIRIES TO: ATP LTD., P.O. BOX 30, EDGWARE, MX HA8 9PH.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

30p per line, minimum £1.50 payable in advance Box No. 50p
Orders for advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room C70. Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to Box No.—Trade and Industry, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN

TYRES AND WASTE RUBBER. The Sterling Tyre Co. Ltd., are exporters of tyres and tubes and waste rubber. Huge stocks for sale, all grades and sizes, surplus new and good part-worn, repairable tyres, tyre casings for remoulding, scrap tyres for industrial purposes expertly graded to customers requirements credit facilities available for approved customers. The Sterling Tyre Co. Ltd., First Avenue, Montague Industrial Estate. Edmonton, London, N.18. Tel: 01-807 2150.

'FLASH' Carton Case Opener. The opening of Fireboard Cases, a task of some difficulty, time and waste, effected quickly and efficiently by the use of this simple hand tool. Also Commercial and Industrial Stapling Equipment. The Flash Carton Opener Co. Ltd., Ambleside Avenue, London, SW16 6AD. Tel: 01-769 0308/5960.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, Steelballs and surplus goods (tools etc.) wanted and sold—metal ammo. boxes useful for storage, transport, shelving etc. for sale. Details: R. Pordes, 529B, Finchley Road, London NW3. 01-435 9878/9.

PARIS BASED EXECUTIVE 26 (4 years), British nationality, 8 years experience import/export marketing, speaks French and German, seeks position with UK company in France. Telephone Newhaven 3911.

to advertise in

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

telephone

01-248 9876 ext 6147/8

FACING MATTER: £64.00 per page and pro rata to ⅛ page

Colour (cover pages II, III and IV):

black plus second colour, blue, as used on cover page 1	£ 85.00
black plus two colours, including blue, as used on cover page 1	£ 95.00
black plus three colours	£105.00

Centre 4 pages by arrangement

rate card from
HMSO (P5)
Room C70
Atlantic House
Holborn Viaduct
London EC1P 1BN

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the list of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

EXPORT!

Mark M. Cansick
M.S.M.A.

My organisation, if appointed your export managers, will do all the work, suffer all the headaches and carry the financial responsibility. If you are interested let us have a talk together. We offer a COMPLETE EXPORT SERVICE to manufacturers without their own Export Department. *Export Managers for:* "BURGESS" Silencers; "TYROL" Rough-Casting Machines; "COPYDEX" Textile Adhesive; "STEIDWELD" Arc Welders; "WINGARD" Auto Accessories; "LAGARMIC" Jewellery.

Mark Cansick & Company
EXPORT MERCHANTS & SPECIALIST EXPORT MANAGERS
44 HIGHGATE HIGH STREET, LONDON N.6
Telephone: 01-340 0094 Cables: Cansico, London
Telex No. 261381

Industrial Translation Service

- *Rapid service*
- *The right technical translation*
- *Urgent deadlines met*
- *Language or length no object*
- *Meetings with our staff welcomed*

Also Immediate Telex Translation
London 23209
Birmingham 337257
Southampton 477013

WTS Walmica Translation Services Ltd

London
01-353 9113
Stuart House
1 Tudor Street
London EC4Y 0AP

Birmingham
021-236 9435
St. Philips Chambers
13 Colmore Row
Birmingham B3 2BE

Southampton
0703-31818
11 Bargate Offices
Bargate
Southampton SO1 0DN

WOVEN WIRECLOTH EX STOCK

UNITED WIRE LTD
EDINBURGH EH5 1HT
TELEPHONE 031-552 6241

To advertise in
Trade and Industry
telephone
01-248 9876
extn. 6147/8
rate card from
HMSO
(P5) Room C70,
Atlantic House,
Holborn Viaduct,
London, EC1P 1BN

A.F.M. ScotMec **A.F.M.—SCOTMEC** A.F.M. ScotMec

FEED MILLING INSTALLATIONS
The Queen's Award to Industry
1969, for Technological Achievement

DESIGN ● MANUFACTURE ● INSTALLATION

Automated Continuous Feed Mills
Grain Intake and Storage Plants
Malt Processing Installations
Weighing and Bulk Outloading

From 2 tons to 20 tons per hour

Hammer Mills (up to 100 HP) Automatic Metering
Feed Mixers (up to 4 tons) Meal & Pellet Bins
Elevators and Conveyors Pneumatic Slides
Automation Boards & Switches

For Millers ● Distilleries ● Large Farms

AUTOMATED FEED MILLS LTD
SCOTMEC WORKS · AYR · SCOTLAND
TEL. AYR (0292) 64601

- FINEST VITREOUS ENAMEL (Hard fired enamel)
- GENUINE LEATHER KEY FOBS AND KEY CASES
- CUFF LINKS, TIECLIPS AND LAPEL BADGES, PEWTER TANKARDS
- LADIES COMPACTS
- PILL BOXES, LETTER OPENERS, DESK SETS

Incorporate your company trade mark or logo on "Good Will" Promotional gifts. Let us have your sketch or letter heading or logo for our artist's design and quotation for any of our products.

MANHATTAN-WINDSOR
STEWARD STREET, BIRMINGHAM B18 7AF
ENGLAND
Telephone: 021-454 6404 Telex 338633

1975

THE QUEEN'S AWARD
TO INDUSTRY

For exporting and technological achievements

The tenth annual list of Award winners will be announced on The Queen's personal birthday, 21 April 1975.

The Awards will be made to those firms and organisations who show, for their size, the most outstanding achievements in increasing exports or in technological innovation.

Applicants must be UK-based producers of goods or providers of services but there is no limit as to size.

For full information about eligibility and application forms, get in touch now with The Secretary, The Office of The Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Telephone: 01-222 2277. Telex: 27366.

Please indicate whether your application will be in respect of exports or technological innovation or both.

The closing date for applications is 31st October, 1974.

Registered as a Newspaper. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN, for the Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Printed by The Garden City Press Limited, Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1JS. ISBN 0 11 723744 2